

1958

# An analysis of the language of certain social study textbooks pertinent to instruction of deaf children

David Levine

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WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY  
Central Institute for the Deaf

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AN ANALYSIS OF THE LANGUAGE OF CERTAIN SOCIAL STUDY TEXTBOOKS PERTINENT  
TO INSTRUCTION OF DEAF CHILDREN

by

David Levine

Library  
Central Institute for the Deaf

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A dissertation presented to the Board  
of Graduate Studies of Washington  
University in partial fulfillment  
of the requirements for the  
degree of Master of Arts

January, 1958  
Saint Louis, Missouri

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

The development of language has its rudimentary beginnings in the repetitious vocalizations of infants. A pleasurable sensory experience is elicited and reinforced by the auditory system. A circular response is set in motion of vocalization and auditory reception. Later, the child's utterances, as well as those made by others, begin to take on meaning as they are related to actions, sensations, emotions, and objects. The child constantly hears relations defined by others and makes use of auditory memory to recall what he has heard; he can hear himself verbalize the relations and this augments his recognition. The circular response continues to function throughout all stages of language development.

Reinforcement over the auditory channel is so effective that by the age of four and a half years, according to McCarthy,<sup>1</sup> a hearing child is a highly socialized individual who uses language for fulfilling his physical, intellectual, and emotional needs. At this age he is already using complex forms of sentences and has a vocabulary of several thousand words.

Absence of auditory reinforcement: The deaf child\*, denied the reinforcement of sounds over the auditory system, is unable to attach verbal symbols to his environment, and, of course, is unable to structure language. The deaf child enters school with no pattern of language. In his

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<sup>1</sup> McCarthy, L., Language Development of the Preschool Child, University of Minnesota Press, 1930

\* Refers to children born deaf or those whose deafness occurred before the acquisition of language.

early years of schooling he must be taught the vocabulary a hearing child normally acquires through auditory reinforcement.

Though his experiences may be as varied as the hearing child, the deaf child is incapable of attaching language to them. He lacks the concepts, vocabulary, command of grammar and speech skills to express his thoughts or to communicate orally. The language handicap contributes chiefly to his educational retardation.

Particular language difficulties of the deaf: Deaf children require specialized instruction to help them acquire language and to overcome language difficulties that grow out of their particular sensory disability. Among the major difficulties encountered by the child in acquiring facility in language are:

1. The meanings of words, particularly those that relate to abstract concepts.
2. Multiple meanings of words, including colloquialisms and idioms.
3. The syntactical relations of language or the way in which words, phrases, and sentences relate to each other.

Language relating to abstractions: Studies invariably reveal inferiority of the deaf to the hearing in their ability to think in or understand abstractions. Larr cites work by Templin, Oleron, Levine, and McKay who have measured conceptual abilities of the deaf or their ability to think on a more abstract level. G.M. Heider, reviewing Pellet's

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<sup>2</sup>Larr, A.L. "Perceptual and Conceptual Abilities of Residential School Deaf Children", Journal of International Council for Exceptional Children, Vol.23, Nov. 1956, p.69

<sup>3</sup>Heider, G.M., "The Thinking of the Deaf Child"; A Review by G.M.Heider, The Volta Review, Vol.42, Nov. 1940, p.775

study on the psychological development of deaf children, writes:

"Pellet feels-----the deaf are seriously handicapped in reaching a real maturity because of their difficulty in acquiring the abstract verbal concepts.-----  
--(this) means in the end not only a difficulty of expression but an actual blocking of the kind of feeling and idea which are expressed by abstract words."

In a study comparing the development of abstract language concepts<sup>4</sup> in hearing and deaf children, Wells found that, in general, deaf pupils were equal to the hearing in understanding concrete words but from four to five grades below them in understanding abstract words. Nevertheless, hearing alone does not guarantee comprehension. Studies pertaining to the comprehension of abstract language of hearing children show that they do not grasp abstractions quite as readily as is sometimes supposed. In a study on language in the elementary school it was reported that:

"Children learn many words through imitation or chance contact with words. They may use such words without understanding or with meager comprehension-----." 5

Note the emphasis on the part played by the auditory pathway in language acquisition by hearing children.

Since abstract concepts are not often within the range of the child's experience they frequently increase the child's difficulty in understanding.<sup>6</sup> Seegers, in writing on language in relation to learning, states:

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<sup>4</sup>Wells, C.O., The Development of Abstract Language Concepts in Normal and Deaf Children, Unpublished Doctor's Dissertation, University of Chicago, 1942

<sup>5</sup>National Society for the Study of Education, 43rd Yearbook, Part II, Teaching Language in the Elementary School, University of Chicago, 1944

<sup>6</sup>Seegers, J.C., Language in Relation to Experience, Thinking, and Learning, National Society for the Study of Education, 43rd Yearbook, Part II, University of Chicago, 1944

"-----In the social sciences we use abstractions "democrat"  
--"the executive"--"the labor vote". Children have little  
or no experience to make words like these meaningful.-----  
These terms have to be learned in the abstract, not as  
language is naturally-----."

The deaf child, as well as the hearing child, has few opportunities outside the classroom to make certain abstract terms meaningful to him.

Without an auditory pathway to help them assimilate language, the deaf rely for information on the visual and kinesthetic senses. There is little acquisition of language by "chance contact". Meanings of words are understood only if taught through specific actions and concrete situations. And these situations must be ingeniously and purposely contrived. The ability to do this is perhaps the basic competence required by a teacher of deaf children.

Language relating to multiple meanings and idioms: The deaf child with his language difficulty is handicapped in making adequate interpretations of the different meanings represented by one word. <sup>7</sup>Simmons, in a study analyzing multiple meanings of words in arithmetic textbooks, found that enough words of multiple meanings occurred in arithmetic language problems as to interfere with learning of number relations. For example, the word carry is a word used in arithmetic processes but also <sup>8</sup>has other familiar meanings. The word figure was found by Simmons, in her analysis, to be used in seven different ways.

Multiple meaning of a word occurs commonly when the word is used

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<sup>7</sup> Simmons, A.A., Multiple Meanings of Words in Arithmetic Textbooks, Unpublished Master's Thesis, Washington University, 1945

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., p.10

both as in the noun an answer and the similar verb to answer. The noun plant and the verb to plant convey separate meanings. There is the added possibility of the noun meaning either a flower or a bush, or perhaps a factory. The verb also may have several meanings.

A classic example of the multiple meanings of a word a child must learn is found in the word bill.

- Bill - a boy's name
- bill - a peak of a cap
- bill - a bird's beak
- bill - paper money
- bill - a paper designating items  
purchased or sold
- bill - the draft of a law
- bill - a poster

There are still other ways this word may be used as in the nouns bill of fare, or bill of health, or as a verb to bill. The deaf child having learned one of these meanings would meet with difficulty in understanding the word if it were used in another way.

Multiple meanings of a word may also be an idiomatic use of the word as in the verb to keep. This verb may mean to retain in one's possession as in "Keep your book", or maintain or manage as in "to keep house", or idiomatically meaning to last or not to spoil as in "Dried fish keep a long time". If in his reading the deaf child encountered the line "The trees gave the Indians their clothes" he would undoubtedly interpret this literally since he has learned the verb to give through the action of giving.

Idiomatic words, phrases, and expressions present a problem in understanding since the meaning cannot be derived from the separate words which form them. For example, the words go and on seen separately do not have the same meaning as when placed together in the expression "Go on!" meaning

9  
to continue. Rush termed such idiomatic expressions verb groups and they have previously been called "double verbs".

Language structure and syntactical relations: Language difficulties for the deaf have been discussed, thus far, in terms of understanding words. Although single words often are used to convey a complete idea, i.e. "Fire!", "Help!", it is only through the correct combination of many words that we are able to express ideas to their fullest extent. Furthermore, the use of grammatical structures by young children is an index of maturity and in older children an indication, in part, of their educational achievement.

It has already been noted that hearing children are capable of using complex sentence structures at the age when they enter school. The deaf must be taught the structure of language just as they are taught the words from which they build it. The use and understanding of complete grammatical structures- the sentence and paragraph- is the most difficult task the deaf child must face.

Frequent low scores by deaf children on standard achievement tests in paragraph comprehension point up their difficulty in comprehension of connected language. Understanding of the word, and in turn, the sentence, is obviously related to how well the paragraph is comprehended. Various studies suggest comprehension of one is as important as the other.

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Cole points out that the understanding of a paragraph is little if

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<sup>9</sup> Rush, M.L., An Analysis of Vocabulary and Language Construction of Six Series of Primary Readers from the Standpoint of Teaching the Deaf, Unpublished Master's Thesis, Washington University, 1940

<sup>10</sup> Cole, L., The Teacher's Handbook of Technical Vocabulary, Public School Publishing Co., Bloomington, Ill., 1940

any better than the understanding of its least understood words. She feels that in subject matter, the "weak links" are the technical words which are not comprehended. In the social studies, for example, words such as canyon, desert, and machine are considered by Cole as technical vocabulary. In the social studies, however, a great many of the technical words are also those of the abstract type previously discussed.

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Streeter suggests, as a contributing factor to difficulty in language, the inability to use and comprehend subordinate clauses. Her study shows that by the end of the third grade most of the relative pronouns and conjunctions that precede relative clauses have been introduced in reading material and that inability to use and understand the relative clause leads to poor comprehension of the paragraph. Harris, too,<sup>12</sup> suggests the understanding of dependent or subordinate clauses depends largely on understanding the meanings of the words that introduce them.

Relative pronouns and subordinate conjunctions express a wide variety of relationships to the principle clauses which they introduce. Among these are relationships of time, manner, and purpose. The meaning of the pronoun or conjunction and its relationship must be recognized if the feeling and character of the paragraph in which they are found is to be understood. Examples of introductory relative pronouns or conjunctions

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11

Streeter, H.M., A Study of the Dependent Clause in Primary Reading of the Deaf, American Annals of the Deaf, Vol.101, May 1956

12

Harris, A.J., How to Increase Reading Ability, Longmans, Green & Co., New York, 1940



taken from a third grade textbook are:

"If a fire should start in one apartment, it would not spread quickly to other apartments".

"When you come, ring the bell that has my name below it".

"I don't often hear my neighbors, even though we are close together".

"Some people live in them, as we do".

"The Eskimos of the cold north make houses of materials they can find there". (that omitted)

Another example of word relations is the use of the pronouns and their antecedents. These are encountered early in reading material.

The following is taken from upper 2nd grade reading level:

They talked about what they read, and that helped them to remember. They each told the others about the things they had seen and done, and so learned from one another. They listened to their teacher, Miss Reed, as she told them some of the things they wanted to know. 14

Also met early in reading are words used as a reference to time, place, or action of preceding sentences or paragraphs. Just as with the personal pronouns, these may cause confusion if not properly understood. The following is an example:

We have yet to talk about the most important thing.  
That is living together with our families in our homes.  
Shall we talk about that now?

The children said they would do that.

Here are some of the things they said.

13  
McIntire, A. & Hill, W., Working Together, New Unified Social Studies, Follett Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill.

14  
Ibid., p.8

15  
Ibid., p.38

Still other language structures include the various types of phrases; the combinations of simple and complex sentences that produce the compound sentences; and the many involved tenses. The deaf child must learn all of these painstakingly.

Comprehension of reading material is further affected by the moods of sentences. The hearing child learns by tonal emphasis the difference between the imperative, declarative, and interrogative sentence. For the deaf child the information contained in vocal nuances is lost.

The total comprehension of language, whether it be spoken, printed, or written, depends on the development of skill in overcoming the difficulties described above. What contributes most to comprehension must be in part determined by the level and content of the material. It is the analysis of specific material in social studies that is the concern of this investigation.

## CHAPTER II

### PURPOSE OF INVESTIGATION

Language difficulties that are of particular concern in the instruction of deaf children have been discussed. They are:

1. Meanings of words, particularly those relating to abstractions.
2. Multiple meanings of words, including colloquialisms and idioms.
3. Syntactical relations of language.

It is the purpose of this study to analyze these factors as they occur in social study textbooks used in public schools.

The analysis attempts to answer the following questions:

1. How are these language features related to the comprehension of the social studies?
2. What difficulties, general or specific, do they create for the deaf child?

It is hoped that the answers to these questions can suggest guides for teaching the social studies to deaf children.

Social study textbooks were chosen for analysis because they have not yet been analysed in this manner and because there is a need for mastery by the deaf of concepts commonly included in teaching of the social studies. In teaching social studies, and in the scrutiny of many social study textbooks the writer has found that there is a great deal of language that deaf children should master before their entry into secondary school. Cole, reporting studies done by Meltzer and Pressey in

determining mastery of historical concepts by hearing children writes:

"Essential ideas which are used everyday in the school-room and in home assignments are by no means mastered, even by the end of high school. Somehow an appreciable number of children seem to finish their education without having developed historical concepts of general scholastic and social value."

There is as much need for the deaf child to master these concepts as there is for the hearing child; however, the task is even more difficult to accomplish for both the pupil and teacher.

Furthermore, the social studies are an increasingly important part of the curriculum. The social studies provide the material whereby the child can broaden his viewpoint of the world and can understand his own position in it. He can learn to appreciate our culture and our ways of living and thought, in the present as well as in the past. It is through these studies that the child learns the responsibilities of a social being and may learn to improve his own social relationships.

In addition, the social studies provide material for thought and discussion. The child may begin to express his view and show his judgment on specific information and to ask more questions. The child must acquire skill in discourse about problems that have no absolute solutions. The deaf child's reasoning all too long expects and demands answers that are "black" or "white". Through the social studies, the deaf child can be led to direct his thinking away from such concrete attitudes, and to develop his concepts to a greater degree of understanding and wisdom.

Incontrovertible evidence that the deaf child is able to achieve the level of abstract thinking of the hearing is still not available. More investigation is necessary. Nevertheless, the empirical evidence points to the possibility of ample room for improvement. Teachers of

the deaf, sensitive to the limitations of language comprehension imposed by deafness, and understanding specific problems that exist beyond the handicap itself, can strive for this improvement.

## CHAPTER III

### PROCEDURE

The great variety of textbooks available with graded vocabulary on all appropriate levels of interest has made it possible to abandon the use of specially written books for the deaf. As a result, the use of regular textbooks in schools for the deaf has been widely accepted. The Pollett Social Study Series, which is used in a Saint Louis County public school system, was selected for analysis. The choice of the Pollett series is purely arbitrary, but it appears to be representative of the many social studies series now written for primary, intermediate, and upper grade levels.

The following textbooks of this series were analyzed for vocabulary, multiple meanings and idioms, and for various types of language structures:

- Grade 3 - Working Together
- Grade 4 - Exploring Near And Far
- Grade 5 - Exploring The New World
- Grade 6 - Exploring The Old World

The procedure for the analysis was as follows:

1. One unit in each textbook was selected at random. In Appendix A vocabulary is listed in alphabetical order and is tabulated for frequency of occurrence. For example in the 3rd grade textbook the word able appears 3 times, in grade 4, six times, in grade 5, one time, and in grade 6, two times. All forms of the verb to be, because of common usage, were listed together in the root form. To facilitate their use these lengthy vocabulary lists, plus all other lists, are placed in the appendices.

The contextual meanings of words in the vocabulary lists were placed in parentheses if any doubt as to the meaning existed. Occasionally, the

word was placed in a phrase or sentence to clarify its use. For example, in grade 3, the word against appears meaning "next to"; it appears with the same meaning in grade 4. In grade 5 it appears meaning "opposed"; in grade 6 it appears meaning "resisting"- vaccination against smallpox, and also the recurring meaning of "next to".

2. From the vocabulary lists were drawn all words which occurred with multiple meanings. Appendix B contains all words of multiple meanings which were found only within the units themselves. For example, in grade 3 about appears with the meaning of "concerning" and with the meaning of "almost". In grade 4, about appears with the meaning of "concerning", "almost", and "around; here and there".

3. Appendix C lists all words used as idioms and idiomatic expressions as found in each unit analyzed. Idiomatic expressions are listed under key words. For example, in grade 3, the expression right away and to pack away are listed under the word "away".

4. Appendix D lists the number of dependent clauses found in each unit by the conjunction, relative pronoun, and adverb that introduce them. For example, the conjunction as introduces five clauses in the unit of grade 3, sixteen in grade 4, twenty-nine in grade 5, and thirteen in grade 6.

## CHAPTER IV

### DISCUSSION

Vocabulary: The problem of its selection: The social studies textbooks, over a period of time, introduce a large amount of vocabulary. The teacher of the deaf is faced with the constant dilemma of what vocabulary and concepts are important to teach. In any given unit of a textbook some vocabulary will be entirely new and needs to be thoroughly taught. Other vocabulary needs only be explained at the time to serve the purpose of the story; some vocabulary, perhaps, should not be taught in that grade; and, of course, some of the vocabulary will already be known.

For the teacher of the hearing child the importance of this problem of selection has been recognized in studies by Thorndike, <sup>17</sup> Gates, <sup>18</sup> and others. Their lists have served to help the teacher emphasize and review vocabulary, which in most cases, is already in possession of the child. For the teacher of the deaf the problem is not one of review but of selection for initial presentation and instruction.

Lists of technical vocabulary essential to the understanding of specific subject matter have also been published. The aim is to concentrate upon words which have been screened by various criteria out of a vast amount of reading material and have been considered vital for comprehension.

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17

Thorndike, E.L. & Lorge, I., A Teacher's Word Book of 30,000 Words, N.Y.: Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1944

18

Gates, A.I., A Reading Vocabulary for the Primary Grades, N.Y.: Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1935



Cole lists 783 technical words for the social studies plus 55 non-technical words frequently associated with the reading. The first one-hundred of these words have been reproduced in Table I. These words found in the units analyzed by the writer are marked with an asterisk. Such a list, although it may be used as a reference, cannot begin to approach the amount of vocabulary needed by the child whose physical handicap excludes him from auditory acquisition and reinforcement of language.

Frequency of occurrence as a criterion for vocabulary selection:

One of the criteria by which essential vocabulary lists are established is the frequency of occurrence of a word. Frequency does not always indicate importance, but the two may be related. For example, Table II is a compilation of words occurring with a frequency of 30 words or more times per unit at any grade level. The assumption is made that the greater the frequency of occurrence of a word, the more chance for contact, and the greater the chance for comprehension. Units analyzed average 30 pages in length and a word appearing once per page was established as meeting a minimum requirement for comprehension.

Out of 5,217 words analyzed for frequency of occurrence, 69 occur with a frequency of 30 times or more at any one grade level. Nine of these, in the opinion of the writer, are of a technical nature; eight appear in Cole's Technical Vocabulary Handbook. The remaining words are non-technical or basic type words. Such words are found in language

TABLE I

Technical vocabulary essential to the comprehension of the social studies  
as listed in Cole's Vocabulary Handbook (first 100 words)

camel*	fuel	cattle*
cod	gas	dairy*
hog	gasoline	flock
llama	granite	grazing*
oyster	gravel	herd*
poultry	iron*	hide*
reindeer	ivory	leather*
salmon*	lava	livestock
seal	lead	ranch
whale*	limestone	wool*
alfalfa	marble	business*
barley*	metal*	cloth*
cereal	mineral	commerce
cocoa	mud	demand
cocoanut	oil*	export*
coffee	ore	factory*
corn*	petroleum	goods
cotton*	quarry*	import*
flour*	salt	industry*
fruit*	silver*	machinery*
grain*	soil*	manufacture*
grapes*	steel*	market*
oats	tin	mills*
olives	turpentine	
potatoes*		
rice	acre*	
rubber	agriculture	
rye*	crops*	
spices*	cultivate	
tea	fertilizer*	
tobacco*	harvest	
vegetables*	irrigation*	
wheat*	orchard	
clay	plantation	
coal	produce*	
copper*	raise*	
coral	vineyard	
deposit	wine	
diamond	yield	

\*Found in units of Follett Social Studies Series

TABLE II

The frequency of occurrence of words appearing more than 30 times in any one unit at any grade level in the Follett Series.

WORD	Unit Grade 3	Unit Grade 4	Unit Grade 5	Unit Grade 6
all*	15	57	33	10
and*	178	284	217	175
as*	13	25	40	20
at*	9	39	20	19
be(all forms)*	104	168	195	108
but*	12	46	32	11
can(could)*	10	39	44	35
canyon**0	0	44	0	0
come (came)*	22	28	43	4
corn* ** 0	21	40	15	0
day*	12	38	1	9
desert** 0	0	39	0	0
different	32	7	1	4
early*	5	9	8	42
family(families)*	8	59	10	13
father*	9	33	4	6
feed* 0	51	14	5	15
fer*	51	74	80	30
from*	38	47	49	20
get(got)*	10	31	11	4
go(went)*	19	50	29	7
have(had)*	45	59	35	18
he*	20	119	65	34
him*	5	30	7	3
his*	1	100	23	14
hogen**	0	45	0	0
home*	31	12	15	23
I*	22	8	45	6
Indian**	131	10	30	1
in*	110	492	172	98
into	19	31	23	8
it*	52	108	60	47
learn*	31	11	7	35
live*	40	30	10	20
machine**	0	0	36	0
(machinery 0)				
make(made)*	81	31	92	51

WORD	Unit Grade 3	Unit Grade 4	Unit Grade 5	Unit Grade 6
man(men)*	20	26	24	59
many*	52	29	41	20
New England**	0	0	97	0
not*	34	44	50	19
of*	174	177	205	139
on*	62	57	36	28
one*	19	52	13	17
or*	35	34	34	41
other*	50	17	28	32
our*	22	0	34	36
people* C	4	24	19	73
Pilgrim** C	0	0	31	0
say(said)*	26	17	37	13
see(saw)*	7	27	40	15
sheep* ** C	2	87	3	2
shoes*	0	1	37	0
skin(s)*	35	0	2	5
so*	13	33	24	7
some*	67	45	28	26
that*	47	107	76	34
their*	60	40	37	32
them*	54	46	32	14
then*	25	30	27	13
there is*	27	67	20	14
they*	202	156	133	86
this*	28	45	39	25
to*	32	65	77	41
use(v)*	31	12	16	24
us*	23	8	98	76
when*	17	36	31	22
with*	34	50	43	29
year*	12	32	25	27
you*	33	13	25	32

\*  
Appear in language outline- Central Institute for the Deaf

\*\*  
technical words

C Appear in Cole's Technical Handbook

outlines in schools for the deaf; they represent a framework of commonly used language. Words marked with one asterisk are those which appear in the Language Outline of Central Institute for the Deaf<sup>20</sup> which is a fairly representative outline.

In several instances, words appear at high rate of frequency in one unit but at a very low frequency rate, or not at all, in the other units. (i.e., canyon, desert, hogan, New England) These words are very closely related to the topic of the unit. For example, both the words canyon and desert come from the 4th grade unit on the Navaho Indian. New England comes from the topic "New England, The Land of the First Thanksgiving", grade 5.

From this compilation of word frequency it is apparent that the social studies cannot be taught from a textbook before a certain level of basic language is established. Conversely, language of the modern textbooks serve to reinforce comprehension and use of basic language conventionally taught through language outlines.

On the other hand, the vocabulary, in a specific unit, which one would assume pertinent for mastery, does not appear at a comparatively high rate of frequency. Textbook reading alone does not offer enough repeated contacts with technical type vocabulary to aid in mastery. For the deaf, all such vocabulary requires a great amount of direct teaching with much repetition by example and usage.

In choosing vocabulary for specific emphasis, the teacher can be aided by the unit topic as instances in Table II indicate. Many social

study textbooks list new vocabulary at the beginning of a unit, but for the deaf child the list does not usually satisfy the requirement for needed emphasis on words taken for granted for the hearing. The teacher herself can make such lists preparatory to the teaching of a unit. Tables III and IV are examples of units and related concepts taken from the social study textbooks that were analyzed.

Abstract language in the social studies: The terminology of the social studies is made up in great part of abstract language. Although there are degrees of abstractness, a general definition of an abstract word is one which names an idea, a feeling, or a quality that cannot be perceived by the senses- i.e., loyalty, beauty, kindness. In the social studies such words as democracy, justice, independence, and honesty are eventually met by the pupil and they appear to occur with increasing frequency as he advances. Although these may be particularly difficult for the deaf to understand, the teacher of the deaf must constantly be sensitive to the difficulties encountered by hearing children in the comprehension of abstract terms.

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22

Specific studies by Lacey and Flaum found that hearing children did not have a high degree of understanding of words used in the social studies. In addition, concepts of time, size, place, and distance are

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21

Lacey, J.M., Social Concepts of Children in the First Three Grades, A Study on Education, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York

22

Flaum, L.S., A Study of the Understanding Which Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Grade Pupils in the Elementary School of Crawford, Nebraska Have for Figures of Speech Which Appear in the Basic History Text-books Used in Each of These Grades, Unpublished Doctor's Dissertation, Colorado State College, Greeley, Colorado, 1945

TABLE III

A unit on Indians and Pioneers and concepts related to it. Grade 3

adobe	game (animals)	time
America	government	tobacco
animal	Great Plains	tools
arrow	guns	trade
arrowhead	headdress	trap
Atlantic Ocean	herd	travel
axe	hide (skin)	trouble
bark (n)	home	turkey
beads	hunt	tribe
bear	hunter	United States
berries	Indian	useful
birch	land	village
blanket	leader	weapons
boat	long ago	wigwam
bow	long house	Woodland Indians
brave	make (manufacture)	world
buffalo	map	
camp	materials	
candle	meal (flour)	
canoe	moccasins	
chief	Navaho	
chimney	North America	
clothing	ocean	
Columbus	penican	
corn	people	
country	Pilgrims	
crop	plain (land form)	
danger	Plain Indian	
deer	plant (n and v)	
dried	raise	
early days	reservation	
earth	settlers	
enemy	shelter	
Europe	sign language	
family	Sioux Indian	
farmer	soil	
find (discover)	skins	
fireplace	smoke signal	
food	squash	
footprint	store (v)	
forest	tapes	
frame	thankful	
fur	Thanksgiving Day	

TABLE IV

A unit on New England, Land of the First Thanksgiving and concepts related to it. Grade 5

aboard	farmer	merchant
agreement	feast	natural resources
America	fertile	New England
Appalachian Mts.	fertilize	New Hampshire
apprentice	fertilizer	New World
arm (v)	firearm	North Atlantic
army	fisherman	politics
ashore	foreign	populate
Atlantic Ocean	found (discovered)	produce
barrel (gun)(container)	freedom	products
belief	French	profit
blacksmith	friendship	provide
Bradford	fur	Providence
cabin (ship)(house)	fur trading	Puritan
Gabot	game (animals)	raise
candle	govern	raw material
captain	governor	region
cargo	grain	religious
chief	gristmill	rule
Christian	harbor	sailing ships
climate	harvest	Samoset
cloth	hide (skins)	seaport
clothes	Hooker, Thomas	settle
clothesmaker	import	settlement
coast	Indian	settler
colonist	industry	Smith, John
colony	invent	spices
Connecticut	invention	spinning wheel
continent	iron	Squanto
corn	Jamestown	Standish, Miles
country	journey	tobacco
crops	kettle	tools
dairy	king	trade
deck	law	trader
defeat	leader	transportation
discover	leather	tribe
deck	living (make a living)	trinket
Dutch	location	United States
early times	machinery	valley
engine	manufacture	village
England	Massachusetts	vote
English	Massasoit	voyage
escape	mass production	warrior
Europe	material	whaling
explore	Mayflower	wheat
export	Mayflower Compact	wilderness
factory	meetings	wool



all concepts that are difficult for children to grasp. All investigators agree that these, as well as other difficult concepts, develop in relation to increase in chronological age. Maturity and experience are the necessary ingredients in attaching meaning to abstract terms.

Abstract words and related concepts are slowly built up in stages of comprehension. <sup>23</sup> Moffatt and Howell describe how this is developed in the classroom:

"Rudimentary elements sufficient for the narration of a complete story are first taught—setting up a skeletal basis for comprehension. As the child gains in experience in his reading, in his own knowledge, and in further learning in the classroom, all contribute details to add to the original structure".

Because of the amount of vocabulary the deaf child must learn and because of the tendency to teach that vocabulary which is easiest for the child to comprehend, the abstract vocabulary is often neglected. When the child reaches the grades where the social studies become difficult, much of the abstract vocabulary is strange. The child cannot be expected to grasp in a relatively short period that which he has not been exposed to previously.

The use of one series in the social study textbooks can aid in creating understanding of difficult terms and concepts. This insures the introduction and repetition of the necessary vocabulary. Although many publishers do not begin social studies textbooks until the 3rd grade, there are those whose series begin with the primer. A list of

all publishers, names, and grade of textbooks is available in the March, 1955 issue of the Instructor.

Table V lists all words relating to abstractions found in the social studies units that were analyzed. Since only one unit in each grade level was analyzed it is difficult to say at what level any one abstraction was first introduced. However, only one word out of the seventeen listed in grade 3, does not appear in a subsequent unit grade level.

The following is an example of how the abstract term "freedom" and related concepts are introduced and built up in the Follett Social Study Series:

- Grade 3 The story of the Pilgrims- implanting idea of people wanting freedom and enduring hardships in a new world to have it.
- Grade 4 Entire book emphasizes good citizenship and the rights of free citizens in any community of the United States.
- Grade 5 Repetition of the Pilgrim story at this level emphasizes the desire for religious freedom.
- Grade 6 How people in various countries of the world gained their freedom.

Although the word "freedom" is not introduced until grade 5, its concept has long been a part of the child.

Words of multiple meanings and idiomatic expressions in the social studies: Multiple meanings of words are prevalent in the social studies, as well as in other subject matter areas of study and may add further problems in comprehension to already difficult terminology. In a study

TABLE V

Language relating to abstractions found in units of social studies textbooks analysed.

WORD	Unit Grade 3	Unit Grade 4	Unit Grade 5	Unit Grade 6
art				x
authority				x
beautiful				x
belief			x	
blessing		x		
bold		x		
brave	x			
chance		x		
civilized				x
comfortable				x
cradle of civilization				x
crual			x	
curious				x
custom				x
danger	x	x		
dangerous	x	x		
death	x		x	
depend on			x	
desire				x
devalop			x	x
die		x	x	x
early	x	x	x	x
enter a new age				x
experience		x		
fair (just)			x	
famous				x
fear		x		
free		x	x	
freedom			x	x
friendly	x		x	
friendship			x	x
frightened		x		
gentle		x		
God	x		x	
grateful			x	
happy	x	x	x	x
hope		x	x	
idea			x	x
imagine	x	x		
important	x	x		
interesting	x			x

WORD	Unit Grade 3	Unit Grade 4	Unit Grade 5	Unit Grade 6
lies (untruths)			x	
lonely			x	
long ago	x	x	x	x
love			x	x
modern			x	x
obligation				x
politics			x	
practical				x
pretty	x			x
primitive				x
progress				x
proper			x	
proud			x	
realize			x	
religion				x
respect				x
simple (plain)			x	
to stand on the shoulders of giants				x
strange	x			x
successful				x
take for granted				x
thankful	x	x	x	
thousands of years				x
thrifty			x	
time	x	x	x	x
to treat someone kindly, fairly, etc.			x	
unhappy		x	x	
valuable			x	
wise	x	x	x	
wonderful		x	x	x
worry			x	
years ago			x	x

on language and meaning Horn writes:

"The important thing to be considered is not whether the word form appears in a given vocabulary list- even a list of word forms assumed to be known to children- but rather whether the reader can be expected to identify the particular meaning of the word in the context in which it is used".

Multiple meanings of words and the difficulty they can present has  
25  
been outlined in Chapter I. Rush analyzed the vocabulary of primary readers and she found that 641 words occurred in more than one part of speech and examples were given when the noun, adjective, and verb represented different meanings. Total number of multiple meanings of  
26  
words was not listed. Simmons, analysing multiple meanings of words in arithmetic textbooks found that 1373 concepts would be necessary for 388 words that she listed from 12 textbooks.

Table VI shows total number of words recurring within each unit and the total number of various meanings for all words. For example in the unit of Grade 3, 37 words occurred more than once with a total of 81 meanings for all words. For a complete list of recurring words and their meanings see Appendix B. An average of two meanings is found for each recurring word, although some words may have as many as three or four. Table VII shows the total number of idioms and idiomatic

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Horn, E., Language and Meaning, National Society for the Study of Education, Chap. XI, 41st Yearbook Part II, The Psychology of Learning, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill., 1942, p.399

25

Rush, M.L., An Analysis of Vocabulary and Language Construction of Six Series of Primary Readers from the Standpoint of Teaching the Deaf, Unpublished Master's Thesis, Washington University, 1940

26

Simmons, A.A., Multiple Meanings of Words in Arithmetic Textbooks, Unpublished Master's Thesis, Washington University, 1945

TABLE VI

Number of words that recur in each of the units of the social study textbooks analysed and the total number of meanings.

GRADE OF UNIT	Number of Recurring Words	Total Number of Different Mean- ings for all Words
Grade 3	41	94
Grade 4	84	191
Grade 5	92	206
Grade 6	57	132

TABLE VII

Number of idioms or idiomatic expressions appearing in each of the social study textbook units analysed.

GRADE OF UNIT	Number of Idioms or Idiomatic Expressions
Grade 3	79
Grade 4	137
Grade 5	150
Grade 6	76
Total	492

expressions found in each of the units. See Appendix C for a complete list of idioms. Words having multiple meanings and idioms occur with enough frequency that they warrant attention in instruction.

The writer has found in teaching vocabulary, particularly words having several meanings, as well as idiomatic expressions, that the exact meaning should be explained in context with several examples of the word or phrase used in sentences written on the blackboard. Then more examples used conversationally should be given to help reinforce the visual aid. Multivaried contacts with new vocabulary is highly important.

Eventually the child should learn to use the dictionary on his own and taught to gain meaning through context of the reading. However, this takes much guidance and practice and the child, at first, needs to be given the exact meanings which he may not always be able to grasp from the dictionary.

Syntactical relations in the social studies: It is a difficult task for the deaf child to learn to use more complicated language beyond the simple sentence containing one subject and verb, an object or a prepositional phrase. When one considers the complexities of modern syntax the task seems, indeed, a formidable one. It must not be forgotten that although the hearing child learns grammar in school, he is nevertheless, subjected constantly to natural language constructions. The deaf child rarely develops a "feeling" for language but must learn it in the same manner one does a foreign language. The difference is that the deaf child has no primary verbal language as a referent. Furthermore he cannot hear his own errors.



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Heider and Heider compared the compositions of the deaf and hearing, ages 8 to 17. They found the deaf used shorter sentences both in number of words and in number of clauses than the hearing; and that in all comparisons that were made of syntactical uses of language (except the use of the infinitive and prepositional phrase) the performance of the deaf resembled that of less mature hearing children. Although the deaf child may be able to comprehend printed language structures more readily than he is able to use them himself, there is obviously some correlation between comprehension and usage.

In an analysis of sentence structures of the social studies units, the number of kinds of sentences in each unit was listed. Table VIII shows the number of simple, complex, and compound sentences, as well as the number of phrases, found in each unit. For example, in the unit of grade 3, 308 simple sentences, 155 complex sentences, 35 compound sentences, and 662 phrases were counted. The simple sentence apparently is used by writers to a greater degree in all grades, yet the term simple is a misleading one in terms of comprehension. The use of the phrase, compound subject, verb, or object is highly prevalent throughout the writing.

The results in analysis of types of clauses in all units (see Appendix D) agree closely with Streeter's study of primary readers.

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27

Heider, F.K. & Heider, G.M., Studies in the Psychology of the Deaf #1, A Comparison of Sentence Structure of Deaf and Hearing Children, Psychological Monograph, 52, 1940, American Psychological Ass'n. Inc., Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio

28

Streeter, H.M., op.cit.

Most of the conjunction, relative pronouns and adverbs that precede relative clauses are introduced by the third grade.

The different types of relationships of ideas that clauses may express and their number is shown in Table IX. It is interesting to note that the number of clauses showing temporal relationships exceed all others. Heider and Heider<sup>29</sup> report the hearing far superior to the deaf in the use of this type of clause.

Other language difficulties: It should be pointed out that in addition to the language structures described, there are other modifying structures such as tense, voice, and mood. The writer is aware of the difficulties involved in learning these properties of language by the deaf. However, no detailed analysis of them was made for this study.

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<sup>29</sup>

Heider, F.K. & Heider, G.M., op. cit.

TABLE VIII

Total number of sentence structures found in each of the units of the social study textbooks analyzed.

Sentence Structure	Unit Gr.3	Unit Gr.4	Unit Gr.5	Unit Gr.6
Simple sentences	308	498	522	296
Complex sentences	155	270	234	134
Compound sentences	35	97	95	41
Phrases-prepositional, participial, gerundial, and infinitive	662	1097	1085	605

TABLE IX

Number and type of adverbial clauses found in each of the units of the social study textbooks analyzed.

Type of Clause	Unit Gr.3	Unit Gr.4	Unit Gr.5	Unit Gr.6
Time	35	81	51	41
Place	9	15	18	3
Manner	5	11	6	9
Degree	8	16	16	8
Reason	4	18	16	10
Purpose	6	12	2	1
Condition	6	10	9	3
Concession	0	6	5	1

## CHAPTER V

### SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

An analysis of social study textbooks used by a Saint Louis County public school was directed at certain categories of language difficulties that are of a particular concern in the instruction of deaf children. These are:

1. Vocabulary, particularly that vocabulary which pertains to abstractions.
2. Multiple meanings, colloquialisms, and idiomatic expressions.
3. Syntactical relations of language.

The social studies were chosen for analysis since they represent a major part of instruction in elementary and secondary schools and contain many concepts that the deaf child needs to master.

One unit of study from each textbook of the Follett Social Studies Series, grade levels 3, 4, 5, and 6 was analyzed.

The great amount of vocabulary introduced by the social studies often makes it difficult to decide what words to select for specific teaching. For the hearing child lists of pertinent or technical vocabulary have been developed to aid in this decision. For the deaf child, these lists are helpful, but inadequate. The teacher needs to expand the vocabulary lists to suit the specific unit taught. The unit itself can suggest related vocabulary and examples of unit lists are shown in Tables III and IV.

Knowing the frequency of occurrence of words may also be helpful in choosing vocabulary for emphasis in teaching. Findings relative to

type and frequency of occurrence of vocabulary in the units indicate that a basic type vocabulary occurs with much greater frequency than technical vocabulary associated with the social studies. Thus, the use of a 3rd grade textbook in the social studies is not feasible for the deaf child unless a sound knowledge of basic language is first established.

The technical vocabulary occurring much less frequently need not be neglected. The writer suggests the use of social study textbooks in the 1st and 2nd grades to be used as readers or as supplementary to the readers. The purpose would be two-fold:

1. To teach and reinforce reading vocabulary at these grade levels.
2. To introduce social study vocabulary and concepts which will subsequently be met by the child.

In the social studies where abstract terms are significant for the comprehension of the subject, deaf children will have greater difficulty in understanding. However, the teacher of the deaf must not attribute difficulty in comprehension to deafness alone, but must be cognizant of the difficulties hearing children have in grasping abstractions. To aid in developing abstract concepts in deaf children the following suggestions are given:

1. Use one series of a social study textbook to insure proper introduction and repetition of abstract terms over a period of time.
2. Relate terms to as many experiences as possible to those of the child.
3. Present ideas to the child to which he can relate abstract terms.
4. Encourage the use of these terms by the child in both oral and written language.

Words of multiple meanings and idioms occur with enough frequency as to deserve special attention in instruction. Obviously, the deaf child cannot acquire the various meanings of one word or of colloquialisms, thus the need for a multiple and variety of contact with this type of vocabulary is highly important. Above all, it is necessary that the child be certain of the meanings of words in context. A great deal of guidance and practice is necessary before the child is able to use the dictionary, for this purpose, on his own.

In the analysis of language structures in the social studies it was found that in frequency of occurrence the simple sentence was more widely used than other types, yet the simple sentence was more than often complicated by compound subject, verb, or object, and various types of phrases.

In an analysis of subordinate clauses it was found that they had already been introduced with high frequency by the third grade and that the temporal clause was the one most commonly used.

It is apparent that before the social studies can be properly comprehended, the basis for these types of sentence structures and syntactical relationships must be taught early. Here again the use of one particular series in the social studies textbooks is recommended. It insures the proper introduction and repetition of these language structures.

The effect on total language comprehension also must take into consideration other modifying structures such as tense, voice, and mood, which this study has not covered. In addition, a more analytical study of the various phases of language difficulties discussed here is needed.

APPENDIX A

Vocabulary Grade 3

WORDS	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE
able	2
about	
(concerning)	17
(almost)	1
above	1
across	3
adobe	1
afraid	6
after	10
again	3
against (next to)	1
all	15
allowed	1
almost	7
along	4
already	1
also	13
always	2
America	1
Americans	2
and	178
animal	25
ankles	1
another	6
answer	
(n)	1
(v)	7
any	3
apartment	2
area	1
arithmetic	1
around	7
arrowheads	2
arrows	3
as	
(like)	7
(for)	2
as      as	4
asked	9
at	
(toward)	7
(at night)	2
ate	4
Atlantic Ocean	2
aunts	1
automobile	1
away (packed away)	2
axes	2



Vocabulary Grade 3

WORD FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

babies	2
baby	3
back	
(adv.)	2
(n)	2
bag	1
bake	2
ball	6
bark (n)	14
basket	4
be (all forms)	104
beads	3
bear (n)	3
became	6
because	4
beds	3
before (previously)	5
began	4
believe	2
belong (own by)	1
bent	1
berries	4
best	1
between	4
big	3
birch	1
birds	3
black	1
blackboard	1
Blackfoot	1
blankets	2
blow	1
blue	1
board	5
boat	1
boil (v)	2
bone	4
book	4
bottom	3
bought	1
bowl	5
bows (weapon)	3
boy	9
branches	4
brave	3
bread	1
bricks	1
bring	1
brought	4

Vocabulary      Grade 3

WORDS                      FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

buckskin	1
buffalo	11
buffaloes	10
build	1
built	9
bulletin board	1
bunks	1
burn	3
busses	1
busy	1
but	12
buy	1
by	
(through the means of)	1
(id.-by now)	1
called (named)	20
came	14
came from (originated)	3
camps (n)	1
can (v)	10
candles	1
canoe	11
care for	1
carried	2
carts	1
carve	4
carvers	1
catch	3
caught	2
cedar	5
certain	2
chairs	2
change	1
chicken	1
chief	4
child	2
children	26
chimney	1
chipmunk	1
chocolate	1
church	1
cities	3
claws	1
clay	3
clean (v)	1
clear (v)	1

Vocabulary Grade 3

WORD FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

climb	1
climb up	1
close (near)	1
clothes	4
clothing	19
coarse	1
coast	1
cold	5
college	1
color (n)	3
Columbus	5
Columbus Day	1
come	4
come from	1
continued	1
cook	14
corn	21
countries	1
country	
(the U.S.)	20
(land)	1
cousins	1
cover (v)	1
covers (n)	1
cover with	7
covering (n)	1
coyote	1
cradleboards	8
creep up	1
crops	3
cross (v)	3
crow	1
cut	2
cut down	1
dance (n)	9
dancers	1
danger	1
dangerous	1
dark brown	2
day	12
daytime	1
decided	1
decorated	1
deeds	1
deer	2
designs	3
did (accomplished)	5

Vocabulary Grade 3

WORD FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

died	1
different	32
digging	1
dishes	1
dinner	2
divide	1
do (accomplish)	3
dogs	3
dolls	4
done	1
door	2
down	3
draw (sketch)	1
dress	
(v)	2
(n)	2
dress up	1
crew (pulled)	1
dried	6
drive (chase)	1
dropped	2
drum (n)	1
dry (v)	3
ducks	1
dug	2
dugout	2
during	3
each	13
early	
(in early days)	3
(bright and early)	2
earrings	1
ears	1
earth	
(planet)	4
(dirt)	2
easier	2
east	4
eastern	1
easy	2
eat	13
edge	1
eggs	2
eight	1
either	1
electric	1
elks	1

Vocabulary      Grade 3

WORD      FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

elms	1
enemies	1
enough	1
enjoy	1
escape	1
Europe	11
even (also; you wouldn't expect it)	3
every	6
everyone	2
everything	1
explained	2
face (n)	1
facing	2
fall	
(n)	2
(v)	1
families	3
family	5
far	4
farm (n)	1
farmers	2
fast (adv)	2
fastened	4
fat	4
father	9
few	7
fibres	1
fields	2
fifteen	1
fight	1
fighter	2
filled	3
finally	2
find	
(discover)	5
(locate)	12
fine (adj)	2
fingers	1
fire	7
fireplace	1
first	10
fish (v)	9
five	1
flat (adj)	3
flesh	1
flowers	1
flown	1

Vocabulary Grade 3

WORDS FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

following (pres.p)	1
food	47
footprints	1
for	
(general & idiomatic meanings)	51
forest	15
fought	1
found	10
four	2
fourteen hundred and ninety-two	1
foxes	1
frame	4
fresh	1
friendly	2
fringe (decoration)	3
from	
(out of-off of)	38
(from here to there)	1
front	1
fruits	3
fun	2
fur	2
furniture	5
game (n)	5
gardens	7
gave	5
get (obtain)	3
get away	3
get into	1
get ready	1
get tired	1
get together	1
geese	1
girls	7
give	2
give a name to someone	1
given	1
glad	2
globe (earth)	3
go	
(go to school)	9
(go a long time without food)	1
(to go on)	1
goats	1
God	1

Vocabulary Grade 3

WORDS	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE
going to (future tense)	1
gone (the food was gone)	1
good	10
government	2
grandfather	2
grandparents	1
grapes	1
grass	3
great (large)	1
great-grandfather	1
Great Plains	2
grew	1
ground	
(n)	7
(v)	2
group	3
grow	6
guns	1
had	
(possessed)	16
(the men had a dance)	1
had to (must)	8
hair	3
half	3
Halloween	1
hang	1
happened	1
happy	1
hard	
(work very hard)	3
(difficult)	1
(not soft)	3
have (possess)	20
he	10
heads (n)	4
headress	1
heard	1
heat	2
heavy	2
help	12
herd	3
here	16
hid	1
hides (skins)	2
high	3
high school	1

Vocabulary Grade 3

WORDS FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

hills	1
him	5
his	1
hole	8
home	31
honey	1
hooks	1
horses	3
hot	2
houses	19
how	22
hug	1
hundred	1
hung	1
hunt	
(n)	2
(v)	13
hunter	5
hurt	1
hush (v)	1
hush (n)	1
I	22
if	7
important	1
in	
(on)	5
(inside)	73
(at)	1
(during-in Spring)	17
(in the middle; in the west)	5
(in the same way)	5
(in a short time)	1
(travel in herds)	1
(blowing in the wind)	1
(in what way)	1
Indian	131
inner	2
inside	2
instead	1
interesting	5
into	19
introduced	1
invited	1
island	1
it	52
its	5



Vocabulary Grade 3

WORDS	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE
jars	1
just	
(just north of us)	1
(just a few days-only)	2
keep	
(the food would keep for a long time)	1
(to keep warm)	2
(to keep from doing something)	1
kept (retained)	3
(remained- kept burning)	1
kettles	1
kill	3
kinds (types)	18
knew (learned)	1
know	
(have knowledge)	8
(find out-I'd like to know)	3
know how	1
known as	1
ladders	1
lakes	1
land	
(country)	4
(earth or property)	10
landed	5
language	5
large	5
last (enough to last all year)	1
later	5
lay	1
layer	2
leader	1
learn	31
leaves (foliage)	3
left	
(remaining)	1
(go out)	1
(a direction)	1
leggings	1
let (allow)	1
level	1
library	12

Vocabulary Grade 3

WORDS FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

life	2
lighter (paler)	1
lights	1
like	
(enjoy)	26
(same as)	8
list (n)	1
little	
(few)	3
(small)	1
live	
(reside)	40
(exist)	1
lives (plural of life)	1
load (n)	2
lock (lock of hair)	1
log	5
long	6
long ago	10
long house	1
long time	4
long way	1
look after	2
look at	2
look for	2
look like	4
looked (seemed)	3
lowlands	1
made (manufactured)	49
made of	5
made from	3
make (manufacture, create or design)	21
(make a fire)	1
(make something taste better)	1
(make use of)	1
makers	1
man	4
many	52
map	13
maple	3
masks	4
material	8
nets	1
may	1
maybe	1
me	2

Vocabulary Grade 3

WORDS	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE
meal (flour)	3
means (v)	1
meat	6
men	16
messages	1
metal	1
middle	3
might	3
miles	2
Mississippi River	2
mixed	3
moccasins	4
money	1
monsters	1
months	1
more	8
more than	3
most	11
mother	4
mountain	6
move	9
much	14
mud	1
muskrat	1
must	3
xy	8
name	
(n)	7
(v)	2
narrow	1
Navaho	1
near	7
nearly	1
necklaces	1
need	4
needles	1
neighbor	3
nets (n)	4
never	4
new	16
next	1
night	1
no	15
north	3
North America	1

Vocabulary      Grade 3

<u>WORDS</u>	<u>FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE</u>
not	34
notched	1
notice	1
now	8
number	
(account)	1
(a number of-many)	3
nuts	3
ocean	10
October	1
of	174
off	2
often	10
old	2
on	61
on and on	1
one	16
one another	1
one-room	1
one thousand	1
only	8
open (open fires)	1
or	35
other	50
our	22
out	4
outdoors	1
outside	1
ovens	1
over	
(on top of)	4
(to fall over)	1
(to fight over something)	1
own	6
packed	1
page	4
painted	1
parched	1
parents	3
parks (n)	1
parts (sections)	20
paying	1
peewee	4

Vocabulary Grade 3

WORDS	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE
people	54
perhaps	1
picture	13
Pilgrim	8
pioneers	1
place (a spot)	5
plain (land form)	11
Plains Indians	8
planning	1
plant	
(n)	6
(v)	8
plates	1
platform	1
play	
(n)	1
(v)	13
plenty	2
poles	1
post office	9
potatoes	1
porcupine	3
pounded	5
pretty	2
protect	1
prove	3
pueblo	6
Pueblo Indians	3
pulled	4
pumpkin	2
pushed	1
put (placed)	5
put up	1
put on	2
questions	2
quietly	1
quills	4
raise (grow vegetables)	4
raked	1
ran	1
raw	1
read (present and past tense)	5
ready	2
real	1

Vocabulary Grade 3

WORDS FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

reason	1
red	2
relatives	1
remember	2
reports (n)	1
reservation (Indian reservation)	10
return	
(exchange)	1
(go back)	1
ride (v)	2
riders	1
right (a direction)	1
right away	1
rivers	8
roast	1
roof	5
room (school room)	4
roots	2
round	3
rubbed	1
said	23
sail	
(v)	1
(n)	8
salmon	3
same	7
say	
(talk)	2
(the book says)	1
saw (v)	3
schools	8
school house	1
scrappers	1
sea shore	1
see (look)	3
(you see- understand)	1
seeds	2
seen	4
sell	2
sent	1
set (put)	1
set up	5
settlers	1
several	2
sowed	1
shaded	1

Vocabulary Grade 3

WORDS FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

shaggy	1
sharp	1
she	4
sheep	2
shells (seashells)	3
shelter	1
shirt	2
ships (n)	5
shoot (v)	2
short (not tall)	1
shoulders	1
show	
(let see)	1
(indicate)	13
(taught)	2
shown	5
side (adj)	4
sign language	2
since	2
sing	1
Sioux	1
sit	1
sizes	1
skin (n)	35
skunk	1
slip (v)	1
slew	1
small	4
snake	5
snowshoes	2
so	
(very)	8
(thus)	5
soap	1
soft	3
soil (n)	1
soles	1
some	67
someone	1
something	4
sometimes	22
son	1
soon	6
south	2
southwestern	1
space	1
special	2
spell (v)	1

Vocabulary Grade 3

WORDS FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

spent time	1
spin (v)	1
split (v)	1
spoil (n)	1
spoke	1
spoken	2
spoons	2
spread (v)	2
spring (season)	2
square	1
squash (n)	6
started	1
started out	1
states (U.S.)	1
stay	2
steamship	1
sticks (n)	2
still (yet)	2
stone	10
stored	1
stores (pl.n)	2
stories	
(floors)	1
( tales)	5
story (floor)	1
(tale)	3
straight (straight hair)	2
strange	1
streams (n)	3
stretched	1
strings (n)	1
strips (strips of land)	3
strong	2
study (v)	1
such (such as I)	1
sugar	3
suggested	1
summer	2
summertime	1
sun	1
sun-dried	1
sun flowers	1
sure	1
surprise (n)	2
surprised (v)	2
sweet potatoes	1
swiftest	1
swim	2



Vocabulary      Grade 3

<u>WORDS</u>	<u>FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE</u>
table	1
take	
(carry)	1
(take the land)	1
(take the place of)	1
(it takes many days to cross the ocean)	3
taken (carried)	1
talk	3
tall	1
taste	1
taught	5
teeth	1
tell (explain-report)	8
ten	1
tents	1
tepees	7
terrible	1
than	1
thank	2
thankful	1
Thanksgiving	2
Thanksgiving Day	2
that	47
their	60
then	54
themselves	2
then	25
there (in that place)	6
there is	27
these	59
they	202
thick	2
thin (not fat)	1
things	23
think	5
this	22
those	4
thought	6
thousands	1
three	3
three hundred	1
through	2
threw	1
tied	3

Vocabulary Grade 3

WORDS FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

time	
(since the time of Columbus)	1
(the food had time to cook)	1
(the time of year)	1
(occasion)	7
(a long time)	1
to	
(in)	1
(on)	5
(for)	3
(into)	8
(at)	3
(in the direction of)	12
tobacco	1
toboggan	2
today (now)	4
together	7
told (the pictures told stories)	8
tomatoes	1
too	12
took (carried)	4
took off	1
tools	7
top (adv)	4
torn	1
totem poles	1
town	1
toys	1
trading	1
train (n)	5
trapped	1
traps	2
travel	
(n)	1
(v)	5
tree	19
tribe	23
trim	3
trouble	1
trucks	1
trunk (tree trunk)	3
trying	1
turkey	3
turnips	1
twelfth	1
twenty	1
two	3
two thousand	1
tying	1

Vocabulary      Grade 3

<u>WORDS</u>	<u>FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE</u>
unless	1
understand	2
United States	7
until	7
up	3
us	8
use (n)	1
use (v)	31
used for	1
useful	6
usually	6
Ute (Indian tribe)	1
vegetables	4
very	27
Vikings	2
villages	10
vines	3
Vinland	1
visit	4
visitors	1
wagons	1
waists	1
waited	1
walked	4
wanted	8
warm	4
wash (v)	1
water	5
way	
(road)	1
(manner)	1
(method)	11
(direction-all the way down)	2
ways (useful in many ways	3
we	23
weapons	6
wear	2
weather	4
weave	2
weeks	1
well (excellent)	1
went	1
went on (to go on speaking-verb inferred)	3
west	1
Western	1

Vocabulary      Grade 3

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WORDS                      FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

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what	16
wheels	1
when	17
where	18
wherever	1
which	8
while	1
white	1
who	13
whole	2
whom	1
whose	1
why	3
wigwam	1
wide	1
wild	12
wind (n)	1
windows	2
winter	7
wise	2
wish	2
with	34
without	3
wolves	1
wood	17
woodchuck	1
wooden	2
woodland	3
Woodland Indians	6
women	16
wonder	1
word	4
wore	7
work (v)	6
working on	1
world	5
woven	3
wrapped	1
write	2

year	12
yellow	1
yes	1
you	33
young	1

APPENDIX A

Vocabulary Grade 4

WORDS	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE
able	6
about	
(concerning)	21
(almost)	4
(around; here and there)	3
across	8
adventures	1
advice	1
afford	1
Africa	5
after	23
after a time	1
afternoon	4
afterwards	1
again	7
against (next to)	4
age (with age-oldness)	1
ahead	4
airplane	1
all	
(everything)	55
(only thing-the dates are all	
he ate)	1
(all gone)	1
allow	4
almost	7
along (with; next to)	16
already	7
also	20
always	9
America	1
among	8
ancestors	4
and	284
animals	21
another	7
answer	1
antelopes	1
anxiously	1
any	3
anyone	2
anyone	2
anything	1
apricots	1
Arizona	1
arms	
(weapons)	1
(human arms)	1

Vocabulary Grade 4

WORDS FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

around	
(about-along)	12
(over-wear around your head)	3
(near-here and there)	5
(around the corner)	1
arrival	1
arrived	3
arrow	1
as	
(when)	4
(while)	8
(like)	5
(for-it was used as a kitchen)	3
(as if to say)	1
as _____ as	4
Asia	1
asked	2
ask for	1
asleep	2
at	
(toward)	23
(in-on)	8
(at night)	5
(at once)	2
(not at all)	1
ate	4
Atlantic Ocean	1
atlas	3
aunts	9
Australia	1
automobile	1
awake	1
away (eight miles away)	3
baaing	1
babies	1
baby	1
back	
(adj)	1
(n)	5
(adv)	8
(back and forth)	1
background	1
bad	
(a bad night)	1
(a bad accident)	1

Vocabulary Grade 4

WORDS	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE
bag	2
bank (river)	7
bare	1
bark (tree)	3
(v)	6
barrels(water containers)	2
bars (candy bars)	1
bashful	1
baskets	1
be (all forms of the verb)	168
beast	1
beat (v)	1
became	3
because	12
beckoned	1
become	2
bed	
(furniture)	1
(river bed)	3
before	
(in front of)	1
(previously)	13
(ere)	1
began	10
begin	3
behind	3
believed	1
bellies	1
belonging to	2
belongings	2
below	1
belt	1
berries	1
beside (next to)	3
besides	1
best	3
better	1
between	4
big	
(abundant-a big crop)	2
(huge-large)	11
(heavy-a big rainstorm)	2
black	4
blade	
(grass)	1
(knife)	2
blankets	7
blested	2
blessing	3

Vocabulary Grade 4

WORDS	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE
blew	1
blouse	4
blue	4
blue jeans	2
board (plank)	1
boil (v)	1
bold	1
books	2
born	1
both	3
bottom	4
bought	3
boulders	1
bounded	1
bow (bow and arrow)	1
box (n)	3
boy	12
bracelet	3
branch (n)	5
brand (mark on sheep)	1
bread	2
break	1
breakfast	1
breathe	1
breasts	1
bring	2
broad	1
broad-brimmed	1
bright (his eyes were bright)	1
broke away	1
broke through	1
brother	2
brought	9
brows	6
brownish	1
bubbled	1
buckle (n)	1
bud (v)	1
built	1
burlap	1
burrs	1
bush	8
busy	2
but	46
butchered	2
butted	1
butter	1
button (n)	3
buy	6



Vocabulary      Grade 4

WORDS                      FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

by	
(through the means of)	14
(by night)	1
(by the time I am a man)	1
call	
(name)	8
(tell to come)	1
came	
(arrived)	13
(the grass came up to the	
sheep's bellies)	1
(the corn came up)	1
camel	4
camp (n)	8
campfire	1
can (v)	10
candy	1
canned	1
canyon	14
care for	1
careful	1
carefully	6
carpets	1
carried	4
carry	1
carry off	1
carvings	2
cash (n)	1
catch	2
cattle	5
caught	4
cause	1
cedar	2
cellar	1
ceremonies	1
ceremony	9
certain	2
chair	1
chance (opportunity)	1
changes (v)	2
chase	1
children	4
choose	1
chopped	1
churn (v)	1
cities	1
city	2
clean (v)	5

Vocabulary Grade 4

WORDS FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

cleaned out	1
clear (v)	1
climb	2
clinging	1
close (near)	2
closed	1
cloth	4
clothes	4
clothing	5
cloud (of dust)	2
cloudburst	2
clung	1
coats (n)	2
cocked (cocked his head)	1
coffee	5
cold	7
collar	1
colors (n)	3
Columbus	1
column	1
combed	1
come	12
come from (originate)	1
comfortable	1
communities	3
community	4
contained	4
continent	3
continued	3
cook (v)	1
cooking	2
cookpot	1
cool	1
cord (thread)	2
corn	46
cornbread	3
corner (edge)	4
cornfield	6
cornstalk	1
corral	10
cottonwood trees	1
could	29
counted	1
counters (n)	3
country	
(U.S.)	1
(land)	6
cousins	1
cover	5

Vocabulary      Grade 4

WORDS	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE
covered with	3
coyote	12
cracks (n)	3
cradleboard	1
creaky	1
creek	2
creeping	2
crop	10
crossing	1
crumble	1
crust	1
curling	2
current (water)	1
cut	2
cut off (stop-trees cut off the wind)	2
damp	1
danced (waves of heat danced)	1
danger	2
dangerous	2
dark (n)	1
darkness	1
dates (n-fruit)	5
daughters	1
day	
(n)	36
(long before the old man's day)	1
(day after day)	1
daylight	1
decided	3
deep	6
deer	1
delicious	1
desert	39
designs (n)	1
die	3
different	7
digging	1
direction	1
dirt	4
discovered	1
diseases	1
dishes (n)	1
distance	1
distant	1
ditch	6
do (accomplish)	4

Vocabulary Grade 4

WORDS	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE
dog	13
dollars	1
done	3
donkey	1
door	3
doorway	1
dot (to be here and there)	1
double	1
down	
(sat down)	1
(down in the canyon)	15
dozens	1
dragged	1
dream	2
dressed	1
dried	2
driest	1
drifts (snow drifts)	2
drink	3
drive	
(chase)	6
(drive a car)	9
dropped (the temperature dropped)	2
dropping	1
drove (chased)	8
dry	12
during	1
dust	3
dusty	2
dyes	2
dyes (n)	2
each	1
eager	1
eagles	1
ear	3
early	9
ears (of corn)	4
earth	
(soil)	3
(world-planet)	2
east	1
eastern	1
easy	1
eat	17
eaten	3
edge	3
sight	1

Vocabulary      Grade 4

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WORDS	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE
either	1
electric	1
else	3
end	4
energy	1
English	2
enjoy	4
enough	17
entire	1
escape	1
Europe	1
even	
(also)	1
(still or still more)	6
(even though)	1
(even before)	1
evening	2
ever	6
every	13
everyday	1
everyone	11
everything	3
everywhere	1
exactly	1
examine	1
except	2
exchange	2
exciting	2
expect	1
experience	1
expert	1
explained	1
explore (v)	2
explorers	1
eyes	8
(his eyes grew big)	1
face	1
factories	1
faded	1
fall	
(season)	5
(rain falls)	2
(fall off)	2
fallen	2
families	10
family	49
far	7

Vocabulary      Grade 4

WORDS	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE
far apart	1
far away	5
farm (v)	4
farmer	3
farther	1
fast (adj)	7
fastened	1
fat	3
father	33
favorite	2
fearful	1
feathers	1
feathery	1
fed (v)	1
feed (v)	2
feed on	1
feel (feel dry)	1
(feel sure)	1
fell	
(the snow fell)	1
(fell asleep)	1
felt (v)	1
fence (n)	3
few	16
fibers	1
field	28
fifteen thirty-nine	1
fifty	1
figs	1
filled	3
(the singing filled the room)	1
fill up	1
finally	4
find	
(locate)	9
(discover)	8
fine (excellent)	7
fingers	1
finish	4
fire (n)	6
firewood	1
firm (adj)	1
firmly	2
first	10
(at first)	1
fit (v)	1
five hundred	1
flannel	1
flashlights	1

Vocabulary Grade 4

WORDS FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

flat	4
fleetfooted	1
flies	1
flock (n)	2
flood	
(n)	10
(v)	2
floor	3
flour	4
flowed	2
foaming	1
food	14
foot (foot of the mountain)	2
followed	1
for	70
(because)	2
(to go for water)	1
(to set out for the store)	1
forests	2
forks	2
form (make)	2
fortune	1
forty	3
found (discovered)	4
four	2
four hundred	3
fourth	1
free	1
freeze	1
fresh	3
frightened	3
frisky	1
from (out of- off of)	43
(by)	1
(from time to time)	2
(from that- he lived dif-	
ferently from that of his	
ancestors)	1
fruit	3
full (to capacity)	2
furiously	1
furnished	1
gate	1
gave	2
gathered	5
gentle	1

Vocabulary Grade 4

WORDS FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

get	
(persuade-to get him to trade his gun)	1
(become)	6
(obtain)	15
get a long sleep	1
get at (to start working on)	1
get caught (found in a predicament)	1
get home	2
get ready	3
get used to	1
girl	1
give	2
give birth to	1
given	4
glad	6
go	
(walk-move)	31
(leave)	4
goat	11
goes (the song goes like this)	1
going	
(going to-future tense)	1
(to have a fire going)	1
(to keep from going hungry)	1
golden	1
gone	3
good	
(excellent)	12
(delicious)	1
good deal (many)	1
goods	1
gossiped	1
got	
(became)	1
(took-got the sheep to the shelter)	1
got off	1
got up	2
gourd	1
grabbed	1
gradually	2
grandfather	3
grape	1
grass	27
gray	10
graze	1
greasewood bush	3
great	4
(large)	



Vocabulary      Grade 4

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WORDS                      FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

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great deal	2
green	6
greet	1
grew	
(matured)	2
(the days grew longer)	6
(the sound grew louder)	1
grinding	1
ground (n)	12
grow (raise)	4
(ature)	11
grown	1
grownups	1
guest	1
gully	2
gulp	1
gun	2
had (possessed, owned)	3
had to (must)	11
hair	4
hand (n)	4
handed	1
handful	1
handkerchief	4
handle	
(n)	2
(v)	1
hanging	1
happened	1
happy	2
hard	
(not soft)	2
(trying hard)	1
(work hard)	5
(difficult)	1
hardly	2
harm (n)	1
harvest	
(n)	8
(v)	2
hat	1
hauled	1
have	
(possess)	31
(contain)	1
(to have rain)	1
(to have a good time)	2

Vocabulary      Grade 4

<u>WORDS</u>	<u>FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE</u>
have to (must)	10
hazy	1
he	119
head	
(n)	5
(adv)	1
healthful	1
healthy	1
hear	3
heard	4
heat (n)	2
heating	1
heavy (a heavy rainstorm)	1
heels	1
held	6
hello	1
help	20
her	18
herd	
(n)	10
(v)	1
here	5
hide (skins)	2
high	10
hill	5
him	30
himself	3
hind	1
his	100
hitched up	2
hogen	45
hole	3
hollow	1
home	12
hoofs	2
hope	2
horns (sheep)	1
horse	18
horseback	1
hot	4
hour	3
house	4
how	15
huge	1
hump	3
hundreds	3
hung	1
hunt	2
hurry	2

Vocabulary Grade 4

WORDS	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE
hurting	2
husband	3
husked	1
husks (n)	1
I	8
ice	2
ice cream	1
if	11
important	1
improve	1
in	
(inside)	122
(on, at, near)	12
(in the morning, evening; in _____ days)	25
(in the middle, in the west, in exchange, in front of, in a rhythm, fashioned in a double loop, in this way, in order to, in spite of)	9
inches	1
Indians	10
indoors	1
insects	1
inside	6
instead	3
instead of	3
into	31
irrigated	1
irrigation	12
island	1
it	138
it was to be (it was going to be)	1
its	8
jewelry	7
job	4
joining (to visit with-to go with)	1
join in	1
joked	2
journeys (n)	2
juicy	1
jumping	2
just	
(only)	4
(exactly)	1
(just like; just right)	4

Vocabulary Grade 4

WORDS FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

keep	
(prevent-no clouds to keep the sun away)	1
(to keep dry)	1
(keep the herd moving)	1
(to keep a baby safe)	1
(to keep the crops green)	1
(to keep busy; to keep thinking)	1
keep from	2
keep out	5
kept	
(he kept his cattle on the mountain)	1
(they kept nuts to eat)	1
(the breeze kept it cool)	1
(it was kept near the fire)	1
kept out	2
kettles	1
kill	1
kind (type)	1
kitchen	4
knew	
(realized)	12
(recognized)	1
knife	1
knives	15
know	
(acquainted with)	1
(to be sure)	1
(know by heart)	1
know how	2
known as (called)	1
lake	1
lambs	24
land (earth)	9
language	1
large	9
last	
(adj)	1
(v)	6
late	12
(too late)	1
(late in the afternoon)	1
laughed	2
lay	1
layers	1
lazy	1

Vocabulary Grade 4

WORDS	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE
lead (pres. tense v)	3
leap	1
learn	11
leather	2
leave	
(n)	3
(v)	2
led	5
left	
(adj.-direction)	1
(he left it hanging)	1
(remaining)	2
left over	2
leg	
(limb)	4
(he ran as fast as his legs could carry him)	1
less	3
let	1
let out	1
life	2
lifted	1
light	
(not heavy)	1
(bulbs)	1
(illumination)	1
like	
(as)	8
(enjoy)	7
(wonder what the country was like?)	1
listen	5
listen to	2
little	
(small)	14
(a bit)	12
live	
(reside)	5
(exist)	25
live (adj.-alive)	1
lizards	1
loaded	5
locate	2
log	6
long	
(length)	14
(all summer long)	2
(long ago)	2
(long before his days)	3

Vocabulary Grade 4

WORDS	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE
long-past	1
look	
(appear-seem)	4
(glance)	2
(look across)	1
(look around)	1
(look out)	1
(look for)	3
(look like)	1
(look forward to)	1
(look up)	1
(look at)	3
loom (n)	1
loop	1
loose	2
lose	1
lot (much)	1
loud	4
loudly	3
loved	1
low	4
lumber (n)	1
lying	1
made	
(manufactured)	4
(made a prayer)	1
made of	4
main	1
make	
(manufacture; design)	17
(flies make life miserable)	2
(grass makes good eating)	2
(make a living)	1
(make one's way down a mountain)	1
man	
(a specific man)	10
(in general)	1
many	29
map	6
mark (v)	4
market	2
married	1
mats	1
may	1
meal (repast)	2
means	2
meant	5

Vocabulary Grade 4

WORDS FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

meat	6
medicine	1
meet	1
melted	2
member	2
men	15
mended	1
middle	3
might	6
miles	11
milk	
(n)	2
(v)	1
millions	2
mind (v)	1
minutes	3
moccasins	1
moist	1
moisture	3
money	4
months	3
more (any more)	3
more than	2
morning	12
mostly	1
mother	27
mountains	10
mountain-side	1
mouths	1
move	20
move about	3
much	10
mud	2
muddy	1
mules	1
must	12
mutton	3
my	2
name	2
narrow	1
Navaho	24
near	17
nearby	6
neck	1
need	
(must)	3
(have to have)	6
needles	1

Vocabulary Grade 4

WORDS FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

neighbor	1
never	9
new	15
New Mexico	1
news	2
newspaper	1
next	9
nights	12
Nile	2
nine	1
no	12
nodding	1
noise	2
nomads	4
none	1
nooks	3
noon	2
no one	1
north	1
North Africa	1
North America	1
nose	2
not	44
notch	3
nothing	1
notice	3
now	12
nuts	6

oasis	10
obtained	1
odors	1
of	175
of course	2
off	
(not on)	3
(to go off)	1
offered	1
often	10
Oh!	1
old	5
older	1
olives	1
on	
(not off)	52
(to go on and on)	1
(they sang on the march)	1
(on the other side)	3



Vocabulary      Grade 4

<u>WORDS</u>	<u>FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE</u>
once	1
one	
(a single unit)	48
(one another)	1
(one at a time)	1
(one by one)	1
one hundred and five	1
only	21
onto	1
open	
(n)	2
(v)	7
or	17
other	20
others	6
otherwise	1
out	
(not in)	13
(off)	2
outside	3
over	
(above)	2
(across)	9
overcoats	1
overhead	2
over to (up to)	1
own	12
pack away	1
packages	1
packet	1
pair	1
palms	1
pans	3
panting	1
parents	3
part	
(separate)	1
(some)	3
(sections)	7
part of	2
partly	1
parts (places)	2
passed	2
passing by	1
past by	1
pasture	5

Vocabulary Grade 4

WORDS FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

pat	1
pattern	1
path	2
pausing	1
pay	2
peach	4
pears	2
pebbles	1
pen (animal pen)	1
people	24
persons	1
pet	3
pick	
(pick corn)	12
(picked his way along the rocks)	1
pick out	3
piece	2
pile	
(n)	4
(v)	2
piled up	1
pine	2
pinon nuts	2
pinon tree	3
place	
(market place)	1
(a spot)	16
(v- to place)	1
(in place)	4
(in place of)	1
plain	1
planning	1
plant	
(n)	9
(v)	19
plaster	2
plateau	22
plates	1
pleased	2
plenty	9
plenty of	1
points	
(n)	2
(v)	1
pointed out	1
poisonous	1
ponies	1
police dog	1

Vocabulary Grade 4

WORDS FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

poor (not good)	1
possessions	1
post	1
potatoes	1
pots	3
prayer	2
prepare	5
preparations	1
pressed	1
pricked up	1
prickly	1
protect	4
protection	1
provide	1
Pueblo	1
pulled	2
pulling off	1
push aside	1
pushed	1
put	
(placed)	10
(put in lots of words)	1
(put on)	1
(put up)	1
quarters (rooms)	1
question	1
quick	1
quickly	4
radio	1
rain	9
rainstorm	3
raise	
(raise crops)	5
(raise animals)	2
(stir up dust)	1
ran	
(the dogs ran along)	8
(the stream ran through)	1
(the street ran on the east side)	1
rattle	
(n)	2
(v)	1
reach (come to)	10
read	2
ready	11
really	2

Vocabulary Grade 4

WORDS	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE
rear	1
red	6
reddish	1
region	6
regular	2
relatives	2
removed	1
repair	4
reservation (Indian)	2
reserved	1
rest	
(n-remainder)	5
(others)	1
(v)	3
reward	
(n)	2
(v)	1
rhythm	1
ridden	1
ride	2
right	
(right behind)	2
(direction)	1
(correct)	1
(he slept right through)	1
rings	2
ripe	3
ripen	1
ripening	2
river	8
river bed	8
road	5
roar	1
roasted	10
rocks	2
rocky	2
rode	1
rolled up	1
roof	1
room	
(space)	2
(chamber)	2
roots	2
ropes	2
round	
(circular)	1
(round the bend)	1
rounded up	2
rows	4
rub	5

Vocabulary      Grade 4

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WORDS	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE
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rug	7
rumbling	1
running	2
rush	4
rute	1

sack	6
saddles	1
safe	4
safely	1
sagebrush	3
Sahara	13
said	17
salt	1
same	5
sample	1
sand	7
sand dune	1
sandstorm	1
sandy	3
sang	5
sat	8
sat down	1
save	

(rescue)	5
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(keep; retain)	1
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saw (v)	4
say	8
scales	1
scarce	2
scarcely	1
scattered	1
school	2
schoolhouse	1
scorpions	1
scrambled	1
scrubby	1
search	3
see	23
seed	6
seem	8
seen	4
seldom	1
sell	5
send	1
separately	1
serves	1
set aside	1

Vocabulary      Grade 4

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WORDS                      FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

---

set back	1
set foot in	1
set in (a stone set in a ring)	1
set out for	2
settle	1
settlements	1
set up (set up a loom)	1
several	10
sewed	1
sewing machines	1
shade	
(n)	5
(v)	1
shared	1
sharp	2
sharp eyes	1
sharply	1
sharpness	1
she	25
shear (v)	6
sheared	2
shearer	1
shearing	3
shed (v)	1
sheep	87
sheepskins	2
shelter (n)	3
(v)	1
shining	1
shiny	1
shirt	4
shivering	1
shoes	1
shook	3
shook hands	1
short	
(brief)	2
(small)	1
shouted	1
shovels	1
shows (v)	1
showcase	3
shrubs	6
shut	1
shyly	1
side	6
sight	1
signs	6

Vocabulary Grade 4

WORDS	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE
silver	4
since	8
sing	6
singer	6
sinking	1
slater	4
sitting	1
six	2
sizes	1
skill	1
skirt	2
sky	1
sleep	2
sleeves	1
slopt	1
slim	1
slipped	1
slipped out	1
slowly	2
small	
(little)	9
(not much)	1
smelled	2
smoke	2
snakes	1
sniffed	1
snow	26
snowstorm	1
so	
(thus)	17
(very)	12
(also-and so did he)	1
(so that)	3
soar	1
social studies	1
soft	2
soil	2
sold	2
some	45
someday	1
something	7
sometime	10
song	8
son	3
soon	9
soon after	1
soon afterwards	1
sort out	1
sound	1

Vocabulary Grade 4

WORDS	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE
sound asleep	2
sounded as if	1
sounded like	1
south	3
South America	1
southwestern	1
spaces	1
Spain	1
Spaniards	1
spare time	1
special	2
spend time	4
spend the night(spend a day)	5
spent	1
spin	2
spoke	3
spoke up	1
spoken	1
spot (place)	1
spring	
(season)	10
(water)	10
spun	2
squash	8
stalke	1
stare	2
start	10
start for	1
start from	1
start off	3
starve	2
starvation	1
stay	6
step (v)	1
steadily	1
steep	3
stens	1
stew	5
stick	3
still	4
sting	1
stomach	1
stones	1
stood	4
stop	9
storage	1
store	
(n)	14
(v)	4



Vocabulary Grade 4

WORDS	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE
storehouse	1
storekeeper	1
storeroom	2
store up	1
storm	1
story	2
straightened	1
straight through	1
stray	2
stream	1
stretch	1
stretch out	
(the fields stretch out)	2
(to lie down)	1
strip (a strip of land)	1
strolled	1
strong (a strong voice)	6
struggling	1
stuck	1
study	1
sturdy	1
such	2
such as	8
sudden	2
suddenly	3
sugar	1
summer	14
sun	9
sunshine	1
supper	6
supplies (n)	1
supply	
(n)	1
(v)	2
support	1
sure-footed	2
surely	1
surrounding	1
swallowed	1
sweater	1
west	1
swift	2

Vocabulary Grade 4

WORDS FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

take	
(carry)	3
(drive or guide)	1
(to take all winter; to take a whole day; to take an hour to do something)	4
(to take your eyes a minute to get used to)	1
(to take care of; protect)	6
(to take care of; to supply)	1
(to take back)	1
tales	1
talk	10
tall	4
taught	2
tea	1
team	2
telephones	1
tell	5
tell apart	2
temperature	2
tent	4
tested	1
than	12
thanked	1
Thanksgiving	3
that	107
their	40
them	46
themselves	2
then	30
there	4
there (in that place)	24
there is	67
these	24
they	156
thick	4
thieves	1
thin	
(not thick)	3
(not strong)	1
thing	
(it was a good thing)	1
(the first thing they did)	1
things	19
thirty	1
this	45
thorny	1
those	2

Vocabulary      Grade 4

<u>WORDS</u>	<u>FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE</u>
thought	
(n)	1
(v)	4
thought of	1
thought about	1
thread	3
three	8
through	
(through the day)	1
(walk through something)	1
thunder	1
tied	4
tightly	2
time	
(moments, hours, days)	11
(occasion)	18
(after a time)	1
(by the time)	5
(not this time)	1
(in time)	1
(in a short(long) time)	3
(not the time-opportunity)	1
tired	3
to	
(in the direction of)	57
(on, at, in, or near)	8
(by)	1
today (now)	1
together	7
told	
(related)	12
(his nose told him something was wrong)	1
tongue	1
too	22
took	2
took out	2
tools	1
top	7
tossing	1
tough	2
toward	2
toys	1
trade	7
trade in	1
trader	6
trading post	4
trail (n)	8
travel (v)	4

Vocabulary Grade 4

WORDS FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

tree	11
tried	1
trip	4
trousers	1
truck	2
trunk (tree)	1
try	1
tufts	1
turban	1
turn	1
turn around	1
turn a bend	2
turn into	
(change)	1
(go into a road)	1
turn up	1
turquoise	1
twice	2
twig	1
twin	3
two	14

uncle	1
under	4
underground	2
unhappily	1
United States	3
unknown	1
unload	3
until	8
up	
(direction)	7
(up all night)	1
upon	5
upward	1
urged on	1
use (v)	12
used to (accustomed)	1
used up	1
useful	2
usual	1
usually	2

valleys	1
vegetables	1
velvet	1

Vocabulary      Grade 4

<u>WORDS</u>	<u>FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE</u>
very	16
(for his very own)	1
villages	1
vines	1
visit	6
visitors	2
voices	1
wagon	13
wake up	1
walk	11
wall	6
wander	3
want	10
warn	4
warn	5
washed	3
waste	1
watch	
(tend)	3
(look for)	1
(look at )	2
water	
(n)	28
(v)	3
waters (oceans)	1
waved	1
waves (of heat)	1
way	
(all the way to the creek)	1
(manner; custom)	2
(method)	8
(a long way)	1
(path; route)	4
(that's the way it should be)	1
(he could tell the way it was)	1
(useful in many ways)	1
we	8
weak	4
wear	2
weather	4
weave	7
week	6
weigh	1
welcome	1
well (excellent)	1
wells	1
went	13

Vocabulary      Grade 4

<u>WORDS</u>	<u>FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE</u>
went on	1
west	1
wet	2
what	10
wheat	4
when	36
where	27
wherever	1
whether	1
which	23
while	9
white	6
whirled	1
whistled	2
who	13
whole	7
why	3
wide	3
(far and wide)	1
wide-awake	2
wife	1
wild	8
wind (n)	2
winding	1
windows	1
winter	26
wise	1
wished	1
with	50
without	5
woke	1
woman	1
women	7
wonder	5
wonderful	3
wood	1
wooden	3
wool	29
word (a message)	1
words of thanks	1
wore	
(a skirt)	3
(wore her hair)	1
work	
(n)	14
(v)	9
workers	1
work on	3
world	5

Vocabulary      Grade 4

WORDS                      FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

worn out	1
worn thin	1
worried	2
worry	1
werse	1
worth	2
worth while	1
wound (v)	4
wrapped	1
wrinkled	1
write	1
wrong (amiss)	2

yards (measurement)	1
yarn	1
year	30
years ago	2
yelling	1
yellow	4
yes	3
yet	1
you	13
young	1
yours	13

APPENDIX A

Vocabulary Grade 5

WORDS	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE
able	1
aboard	1
about	
(of)	6
(around)	5
(almost)	6
acres	3
across	7
activity	1
adds (says in addition to)	2
afford	2
after	10
after a while	1
afterwards	1
again	2
against (opposed)	2
agree	5
agreement	2
ahead (in front)	1
air	4
airport	1
alike	1
alive	
(the air seems alive)	1
(teeming)	2
(It's great to be alive)	1
all	28
all about (all over)	1
all along	1
all over (all around)	3
allow	3
all right	1
along	
(near)	3
(to get along)	1
almost	3
already	1
also	8
always	4
America	9
American	1
ammunition	1
among	5
anchor (v)	1
and	217



Vocabulary Grade 5

WORDS	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE
animal	8
another	11
answer	10
any	6
anybody	1
anywhere	1
anyone	3
anything	1
Appalachian Mountains	1
appeal	1
appear (seem)	2
apprentice	2
approve	1
areas	1
argue	1
argument	1
arithmetic	1
arm (v)	1
army	2
Aroostook, Me.	2
around	
(sailed around the cape)	3
(all over)	4
arrive	6
arrow	2
articles	4
as	
(like)	24
(while)	12
(for, since)	1
as _____ as	3
ashore	4
aside	1
ask	12
ask for	1
at	
(in-to)	16
(at a low cost)	2
at first	1
Atlantic Ocean	1
attack	
(n)	1
(v)	2
attend	3
at times	1
auto	1
automobile	1
average	1
awake	1
away	3
ax	2

Vocabulary Grade 5

WORDS	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE
back	
(adv)	10
(v)	1
bang bang	1
bank (river bank)	2
bare	1
barley	1
barn	2
barrel	
(gun)	3
(container)	1
baseball	1
bat	1
bay	7
be (all forms)	195
beautiful	1
beaver	1
because	10
become	17
bed	1
before	
(previous to)	8
(ere-before long)	7
begin	17
belief	1
believe	3
believe in	1
believe one's eyes	1
belong to	2
below	4
belt	2
beneath	1
berries	1
beside	1
besides	2
best	4
(did as they thought best)	1
better	6
better off	1
between	1
bible	5
bicycle	1
big	8
biggest	1
bit (a little bit)	1
blanket	1
blacksmith	1
block	
(square chunk)	1
(city block)	1

Vocabulary Grade 5

WORDS	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE
blood	1
board (board a plane)	2
boat	15
boil (v)	1
book	2
Boston	14
Boston Symphony Orchestra	1
both	1
bought	3
bowl	1
box	5
boy	11
br-r-r	1
Bradford	1
brass	1
breathing	1
breeze	1
bring	
(fetch, carry)	5
(tobacco brings high prices)	1
(bring up-raise)	1
bringing	1
broad	1
brook	1
brought	1
brown	1
build	10
builder	1
building	6
built	10
burn (v)	1
busiest	1
bus	1
business	2
bustle	1
busy	2
but	32
butter	1
buy	10
buyer	2
buying	2
by	
(through the medium of)	16
(near)	17
cabin	
(ship cabin)	1
(house)	2

Vocabulary Grade 5

WORDS FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

call	
(name)	13
(say)	3
calm	1
calves	1
camp	3
can (v)	35
candle	2
candlestick	1
canned	2
cape (fur cape)	1
Cape Cod	2
capital	4
captain	3
Captain John Smith	1
card	1
cardboard	1
care for	1
cargo	1
carve	1
carry	5
carry on	1
catch	7
catch sight of	1
celebrating	1
center	4
cents	2
certain	3
certainly	1
chair	1
change	
(n)	2
(v)	2
chapter	1
charge	1
cheaply	5
cheaper	1
cheat	1
cheerful	1
cheese	2
chicken	6
chief	2
childhood	1
children	5
China	1
choose	1
Christians	1
Christmas	1
church	8

Vocabulary Grade 5

WORDS	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE
city	12
clam	2
clean (v)	2
clear (v)	3
clever	1
click, click	1
climate	11
clip	1
clipper	1
clock	2
close (near)	1
close by	2
cloth	22
clothes	4
clothespins	1
clothing	2
clothmakers	1
coal	1
coast (n)	10
coastal	2
coat	1
cod	1
cold (n)	1
colonial	2
colonies	1
colonist	16
colony	15
color	1
come	31
(first the house was built, then come the shed-)	1
(come and go)	1
(come along)	1
(come from)	8
(come to and end)	1
commander	1
common (village green)	1
Common House	2
commit	1
concert	1
Concord	1
connect	1
Connecticut	11
Connecticut River	6
Connecticut River Valley	2
constant	1
contain	1
continent	3
cook (v)	1

Vocabulary Grade 5

WORDS	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE
cool	3
copper	1
corn	5
cost	2
costly	1
cottage	1
cotton	6
could	9
country	
(U.S.; England)	5
(rural area)	3
cover (v)	7
cow	5
cranberries	2
crime	6
crops	2
cross (v)	6
crowded	3
cruel	1
crump, crump	1
customer	5
cut (v)	10
cut down	1
cut off	1
dairy	5
damp	1
dark	2
dash (v)	1
date (time)	1
day	19
dead ahead	1
death (starve to death)	1
decide	7
deck	1
deep	
(breathe deep)	1
(deep water)	3
deeper	3
deer	3
defeat	1
deliver	1
densely	1
destroy	1
develop (make)	3
die	4
diesel traveler (ship)	1
different	8

Vocabulary Grade 5

WORDS FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

dig	1
dinner	1
discover (find out)	3
discuss	1
dishes	2
display (v)	1
dives (v)	1
do	
(see)	4
(emphasis-Do sit down!)	1
("Not around here they don't"- verb inferred)	3
dock	1
done	3
dot (cover here and there)	1
down	
(down by the river)	1
(down the road)	1
(down into the ship)	2
dozen	3
drag	1
dress (n)	1
dried	1
drop	1
duck (v)	1
during	3
Dutch (language)	1
each	17
early	
(early days)	4
(early settlers)	3
(early part of spring)	1
earth	1
east	2
eat	4
edge	1
education	1
eggs	2
eight	1
eighteen fifty-nine	1
eighteen hundred	1
electric	3
electrical	1
Eli Whitney	10
else	3
encourage	1

Vocabulary      Grade 5

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WORDS                      FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

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and	
(termination)	2
(edge)	2
(finish)	1
engine	2
England	2
English	8
Englishmen	2
enjoy	6
enough	6
entertain	1
equipment	2
escape	1
especially	3
estimate	1
Europe	2
even (you might not expect it)	5
even though	3
ever	4
every	9
everyone	3
everything	6
everywhere	3
exactly	2
example	1
exciting	2
exclaim	1
except	1
expensive	2
explain	2
explore	2
explosion	1
exports	2
face	1
factories	15
factory	12
fail	
(not succeed)	1
(if my memory does not fail me)	1
fair	
(just)	1
fall (season)	2
facilities	4
family	6
famous	1
far	3
farm	15



Vocabulary      Grade 5

WORDS	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE
farmers	12
farming	3
fast	5
fasten	1
faster	3
fat	1
father	4
favorite	1
feast	1
feather	2
feed (v)	1
feel (experience)	2
feel like	1
feel toward	1
feet (a measure)	1
fence	1
fertile	1
fertilize	1
fertilizer	3
few	11
field	7
fifth	1
fifty	2
fight off	1
figure out	3
fill	2
film	1
final	1
finally	5
find	
(locate)	6
(learn that)	1
finding	1
fine (adj)	4
finish	7
fire	2
firearms	1
fireplace	1
first	
(at the beginning)	20
(number one)	3
fish	
(n)	16
(v)	3
fishermen	9
fishing	11
fit	2
five thousand	1
flaming	1

Vocabulary Grade 5

WORDS	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE
fleet	1
float	1
floor	1
fly (v)	8
flying	6
fly on (the plane flew over)	1
foam	1
follow	
(ensue)	1
(go along with)	2
food	5
for	80
forbade	1
force (v)	1
foreign	2
forest	11
fort	1
forty	1
forty-eight	1
found (past tense of find)	3
founded	2
fountain	1
four	2
four and a half	1
fox	1
frame	1
free (free to worship)	1
freedom (religious)	4
freezer	1
freighter	1
French	1
fresh	2
friend	4
friendly	3
friendship	2
from	
(out of-off of)	47
(in relation to)	1
from then on	1
frozen	1
frying	1
full (abundant with)	1
fun	1
fur	14
fur-trading	1
furnish	1
furniture	4

Vocabulary Grade 5

WORDS FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

gambling	1
game	
(animals)	2
(play games)	2
gather	2
garden	1
general	
(array general)	5
(general store)	1
get	
(obtain)	4
(become)	5
get along	
(to progress)	1
(to do with)	1
get on (start to talk on the telephone)	1
get out	1
get rid of	1
ghost	1
giant	1
girl	7
give	
(hand to)	4
(it gives better light)	1
(that gives you an idea)	1
give up	
(stop using)	2
(lose hope)	1
give (Give me Portland-connect me to Portland)	1
glad	1
go	27
go back (look back-let's go back to the early days)	1
goat	2
God	2
going to (future tense)	2
golden	1
good	17
goods	9
gone	2
go on	1
got (came-he got there by train)	1
gossip (v)	1
govern	1
governor	1
Governor Bradford	1
Governor Winthrop	1

Vocabulary Grade 5

WORDS FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

gradually	1
grain	1
grandmother	1
grapes	1
granite	3
grassy	1
grateful	1
great	
(many)	2
(large)	7
(important)	1
great-great grandfather	1
greatest	2
green	1
greens (vegetable)	1
greet	1
grind	1
grip	1
gristmill	1
ground	
(n)	4
(fishing ground)	1
(v)	1
group	3
grow	
(raise)	4
(mature)	1
(expand)	2
grow up	1
growing season	1
guess	1
guide	
(n)	1
(v)	9
gun	19
haddock	3
had to (must)	1
hair	1
half	2
hand (n)	3
handle (n)	1
hang	2
hang up (phone)	1
happen	2
happy	1
harbor	3

Vocabulary      Grade 5

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WORDS                      FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

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hard	
(difficult)	4
(strenuously)	2
(not soft)	1
hardly	1
hardware	1
harm (v)	1
harpoon	4
Hartford	1
harvest (v)	1
hat	1
hatband	1
hauling	2
have	
(to own)	19
(to get)	1
(have to-must)	11
(to have so much business)	2
(have the right to do something)	1
hay	1
he	65
head	
(n)	1
(v)	1
headquarters	1
hear	5
heard	1
heat	2
heavy	2
heel	1
heeler	2
help	
(n)	2
(v)	10
here	19
here and there	3
hide (skin)	2
high	
(so many feet high)	1
(high prices)	2
highway	1
hill	5
hillside	1
hilly	3
him	7
himself	1
hired	1
his	23

Vocabulary Grade 5

WORDS	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE
history	1
hoe (v)	1
hog	4
hold (hold services)	1
hole	2
holiday	1
Holland	1
hollow (ditch)	1
home	15
hometown	1
homeland	1
hope (n)	1
horse	3
hospital	1
hot	1
hotel	1
house	8
household	1
how	12
however	1
how much	1
Howe, Elias	1
huge	1
hundred	4
hundreds	4
hungry	1
hunt (v)	3
hunting	2
hurl	1
hut	1
I	45
ice	15
icy	2
idea	3
if	19
ill	1
imagine	3
import (n)	1
important	10
in	
(inside)	120
(on)	42
in a rush	1
in exchange	1
in order to	1
in time	1
in (during-in the old days)	2

Vocabulary Grade 5

WORDS FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

in a few days; in March	3
in spite of	2
income	2
indeed	1
Indian	30
industry	1
industries	4
in fact	1
ian	4
innkeeper	1
instead of	1
interesting	4
into	
(in)	22
(wove thread into cloth)	1
invent	4
inventing	1
invention	1
inventor	2
invite	2
iron	4
it	60
its	13
Janestown	1
jewelry	1
job	3
John Cabot	1
John Smith	1
join	1
journey	2
joy	1
jump	1
just	
(only)	1
(exactly)	7
just about	1
keep	
(hold; possess)	3
(keep a promise-keeps secret)	2
(continue-keep working; keep	
busy	12
keep from	1
kerosene	2
kettle	1
kill	6

Vocabulary      Grade 5

<u>WORDS</u>	<u>FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE</u>
kind (type)	21
kindly	1
king	1
King Phillip	3
kneel	1
knitting	2
knives	2
know	
(possess knowledge)	5
(find out)	3
laid	1
lake	3
lamp	4
land	
(n)	19
(v)	1
language	
(tongue)	1
(sign language)	1
large	5
larger	3
largest	5
last	2
late	3
later	8
laws	3
layer	1
leader	1
leading	1
learn	7
leather	9
leave	9
left	
(leave)	1
(deposited)	1
left over	1
leftover	1
length	1
less	1
lessons	1
let	2
letter	2
lies (untruths)	1
life	6
light	
(illumination)	1
(bulbs)	1



Vocabulary Grade 5

WORDS FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

lighted	1
like	
(enjoy)	5
(went-I'd like to know)	1
(as)	3
(I wonder what it would be like?)	1
limestone	1
line	
(assembly line)	1
(state line)	1
listen	1
little	
(a small amount)	5
(small)	11
Little Rhody	1
live	
(reside)	5
(exist)	2
(stay)	1
live together (live near each other)	1
lives (pl. of life)	1
living (make a living)	1
load	
(n)	2
(v)	3
lobster	1
located	1
location	1
locks (v)	1
logs	1
lonely	1
long	
(long hours; long sermon)	8
(not long after)	1
(a block long)	1
long ago	1
long boat	1
longest	1
Long Island Sound	1
look (seca)	2
look alike	1
look at	3
look for	1
lookout	1
loom (n)	4
lose	1

Vocabulary Grade 5

WORDS	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE
lot	
(building lot)	1
(sunny)	3
love	1
loud	1
low	1
low cost	1
lowlands	1
lumber	5
lumbering (n)	1
machine (manufacturing machine)	36
machinery	2
made	3
magazines	1
Maine	9
mail	1
make	
(manufacture; create; design)	73
(establish)	2
make fun of	1
make a living	8
make money	1
make a tour of the city	1
make rich (the business made him rich)	1
make merry	1
make possible	1
man	10
managers	1
manufacture	5
manufacturing	21
many	41
many's the time	1
map	2
maple	2
marble	2
March	1
market	2
Massachusetts	9
Massachusetts Bay Colony	1
Massasoit	6
mass production	3
mast	2
mate	4
materials	5
may	2
maybe	2

Vocabulary Grade 5

WORDS	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE
Mayflower	6
Mayflower Compact	1
me	6
meal (repast)	3
means (signifies)	1
meat	1
meet	2
meeting	4
melt	1
member	1
memory	14
men	1
Merrimack River	1
merchants	1
merry making	1
method	1
middle	1
Middle Atlantic States	1
might (v)	1
mighty	2
mild	1
miles	4
Miles Standish	1
Military	1
milk	2
mill (n)	11
millions	5
minds (n)	1
ministers	2
miss (v)	1
mitten	1
mixing	1
moccasins	2
modern	3
molasses	1
moment	2
money	3
monster	1
month	1
more	22
more than	5
most	15
mostly	7
mother	1
motors	2
mouth (of river)	1
mountains	6

Vocabulary Grade 5

WORDS FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

move	
(put from one place to another)	1
(to change residence)	1
(to go on)	1
movie	1
moving trucks	1
Mr.	1
Mr. Mate (ship jargon)	1
Mt. Washington	1
much	19
much better	2
must	
(have to)	4
(probably)	6
my	6
myself	1
naile	1
name (designate)	6
nation	1
natural resources	4
naval stores (navy supplies)	1
near	5
near by	2
nearly	2
necessary	1
need	9
neighbors	1
never	1
new	11
New Bedford	1
New England	97
New Englanders	1
Newfoundland	1
New Hampshire	7
New World	5
news	2
newspapers	1
next	5
night	1
wine	3
injusty	1
no	
(none)	2
(negative)	3
no one	2
noise	1
nor	1

Vocabulary Grade 5

WORDS FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

north	7
North Atlantic	1
northeast	3
northeastern	1
northern	2
nose	2
not	
(no one)	1
(negative)	50
nothing	2
nothing like	1
noted for	1
notice	2
November	1
now	18
now and then	2
no wonder	1
obey	1
obtain	1
ocean	1
ocean liners	1
of	201
of course	4
off	
(off to the market)	1
(away from-off shore)	2
officer	3
often	7
oil (whale oil)	1
(oil from the ground)	1
O.K.	1
old	4
olden	1
older	1
oldtime	1
on	
(upon; in)	32
(during-on a visit to the city)	1
(nearby-St. Louis is on the river)	1
(over- on the radio)	1
(about- a movie on shoe-making)	1
one	
(adj.)	3
(a person)	2
(one time)	1
(referring to an antecedent- They were looking for a loca- tion. They found one)	1

Vocabulary Grade 5

WORDS	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE
one after another	1
one out of three	1
one third	3
only (just)	4
open	1
operator (machine operator)	2
(telephone operator)	1
oppose	2
or	34
orchards	1
orchestra	1
order	
(n)	3
(v)	2
ornaments	1
other	28
others	2
our	34
ourselves	1
out	
(outside)	4
(away)	1
out there	1
over	
(above)	11
(across)	2
(finished)	4
own	
(belonging to) (v)	2
(adj)	4
owner	1
oxen	1
pack (v)	3
paint (n)	1
pair	10
pane	3
paper	5
part	
(a piece)	10
(partial)	1
(sections of)	13
party	2
pass	
(fly over)	4
(walk by)	4
(send on)	1
(elapse)	1

Vocabulary Grade 5

WORDS	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE
passengers	3
pastures	1
patches	1
pay (n)	3
pay for	1
paying	1
peace pipe	1
peas	1
pens (animal homes)	1
Pennsylvania	1
people	19
perhaps	3
persons	2
per square	1
persuade	1
phone	1
phonograph records	1
pick up	2
pier	1
piece	5
pile (n)	2
Pilgrims	31
pillory	1
pine	1
Pine Tree (state)	1
pins (n)	2
pistols	1
place	
(n)	11
(v)	5
plain (land formation)	2
(not fancy)	1
plane	3
plans (n)	2
plant	
(to put seeds in the ground)	2
(a flower)	1
(factory)	1
play (v)	3
plenty	1
plow	
(the ship plows through the water)	1
(plow the earth)	1
plums	1
Plymouth	9
Plymouth Colony	1
Plymouth Rock	2
points (v)	1

Vocabulary Grade 5

WORDS	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE
polish	1
politics	1
poor (not good)	2
populated	1
Portland	2
possessions	1
possibly	1
posts (trading posts)	1
potatoes	5
potato-growing	1
pots	2
poultry	3
pounds (v)	1
pounded out	1
power	4
powerful	1
prayer	2
prefer	1
prepare	1
presents (n)	1
president	1
pretty soon	1
price	2
print	1
prison	1
produce (v)	7
products	15
profit (n)	1
profitable	2
promise	
(n)	1
(v)	1
proper	1
protect	1
prond	1
provide	4
Providence	4
pull	2
pulling	1
pulp	1
punish	2
punishment	1
pupils	1
pure	1
Paritans	21
put	8
put on	1



Vocabulary      Grade 5

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WORDS	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE
quantities	1
quarries	2
quarry	1
quarrying	1
question (problem)	1
questions	3
quickly	8
quite (not quite)	1
quite a bit	1
rabbits	1
radio	1
radio telephone	1
railroad	2
rainfall	1
raise	
(grow)	6
(raise your hand)	1
rakes	2
rapidly	1
raw (materials)	6
rayon	2
razor	1
reach (arrive)	3
read	3
ready	2
ready-made	1
real	1
realize	1
really	1
reason	2
receive	1
recent	1
region	8
religious	4
remain	3
remarks	3
remember	9
remind	2
repair	1
repairing	1
replies	3
reply	1
reports (n)	1
require	1
resorts (n)	1
resources	5
rest (n)	3

Vocabulary      Grade 5

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WORDS                      FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

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restaurants	1
return	2
Rhode Island	6
rich	
(fertile)	2
(expensive-rich robes)	1
(wealthy)	1
riders	1
right	
(to have the right)	1
(correct)	2
(just right-suited)	1
ripen	1
river	10
roars	3
robes	1
rocks (n)	3
rocky	3
Roger Williams	2
roll (v)	1
rooms	10
rope	2
rough	6
row	1
rowing	1
rubber	1
rule (v)	1
run (operate)	4
run by (run by water power)	6
run into	1
runway	1
rush	1
rye	1

said	1
said to be	1
sail (v)	5
sailboats	1
sailing ships	1
sailors	5
salads	1
salt	2
salted	1
same	
(alike)	1
(very)	1
Samoset	2

Vocabulary Grade 5

WORDS	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE
sand	1
satisfied	1
save	1
saw	
(see)	2
(saw wood)	1
sawmill	2
say	
(speak; talk)	37
(indicates-the thermometer says 30 degrees)	1
sayings	1
scale (of miles)	1
source	2
scene	1
school	1
scoop out	1
scoop up	1
scrape off	1
screwdriver	1
sea	5
sea food	2
seam	1
seaport	3
season	1
seat (v)	2
second	2
secret	1
see	
(look at; observe)	36
(to see if it will be all right)	1
(visit)	1
seek	4
seems	6
sell	10
selling	1
send	3
sent	2
separate	3
September	1
sermon	1
services (prayer meeting)	1
set off	1
set out	2
set aside	1
settle	8
settlement	7
settlers	15

Vocabulary      Grade 5

WORDS	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE
set up	1
seven	1
seven hundred	1
seventeen hundred and eighty-nine	1
seventy	1
several	5
severely	1
sew	3
sewing machine	1
shade (n)	1
share	1
sharp	1
shed (n)	1
sheep	3
sheet (ice sheet)	1
shelter (v)	2
shelves	1
ship	
(n)	15
(n- airplanes)	1
(v)	9
shipbuilders	1
shipbuilding	1
shipment	1
shipowners	1
shipping	1
shipping room	1
shoes	37
shoe company	1
shoemaker	3
shoemaking	2
shoot	1
shop (n)	11
shore	2
short	
(in a short time)	1
(not tall)	2
shoulders	1
shouts (v)	1
shouting	1
show (v)	3
show how	1
sick	1
sides (sides of the river)	2
side by side	1
sign (a way of showing)	2
sign language	1
signals	1
silk	1

Vocabulary      Grade 5

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WORDS                      FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

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silverware	1
simple (plain)	3
simply	1
since	4
sing	1
sirup	1
sit	1
six	3
sixteen hundred and _____	8
six thousand	2
sixty	1
size	3
skating	1
ski	1
skiing	1
skill	4
skillful	2
skins (n)	2
skipper	2
sky	1
sleep	2
slip up on	1
slopes (n)	1
slow	1
slowly	1
small	
(tiny)	8
(in number)	1
smallest	1
smell (n)	1
smelling	1
smoke	2
smooth	1
snakes	1
snow	1
snowstorms	1
so	
(very)	18
(thus)	6
soft	1
soil (ground)	11
sold	5
solemn	1
soles	1
solid	1
some	28
someone	1
something	2
sometimes	9

Vocabulary Grade 5

WORDS	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE
song	1
soon	8
sort (v)	1
sorts (kinds)	1
sound (n)	1
south	1
southeast	5
southeastern	1
southern	1
South Pole	1
southward	1
southwest	1
speak	3
speak up	1
spear	1
special	1
speedily	1
speech	1
spelling	1
spend time	2
spices	1
spin	1
spinning	1
spinning wheel	2
split open	1
sports	1
spot (vacation spot)	2
spring	
(season)	4
(water)	1
springtime	1
spring up (a town springs up)	1
Springfield, Conn.	1
Squanto	4
square mile	2
stamping machine	1
stamp out (cut out)	1
stamps (v)	1
stand (n)	1
star (important- a star date)	1
start	7
starve	1
states (U.S.)	14
statues	1
state line	1
stay	1
steadily	1
steady	1
steam	1

Vocabulary      Grade 5

<u>WORDS</u>	<u>FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE</u>
steel	1
stern	3
step (v)	1
still (yet)	5
stock	
(gun stock)	1
(merchandise)	1
stock boys	1
stockings	1
stocks (punishment device)	1
stone	6
stony	2
stop (v)	5
(n)	1
stopped	2
store	
(n)	2
(v)	1
storehouse	1
stores (supplies)	1
storm	1
stormy	2
story	4
stories	1
straight	1
stranger	1
streams (n)	2
stretch (a long stretch of land)	1
strict	2
strip	1
strong (a strong breeze)	3
struck	1
style	1
such	3
such as	1
suddenly	1
summer	8
sun	2
Sunday	2
sunning	1
supplies (n)	4
supply	1
support	2
sure	2
surface	2
surround	1
swift	1
swings	1
Symphony Hall	1

Vocabulary Grade 5

WORDS	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE
table	1
tail	1
take	
(carry)	5
(escort)	1
(use-the car takes lots of gas)	1
(pick up)	1
take along	2
take care of	1
take back (take back in time)	1
take a long time	1
take in (hire)	1
take on (hire)	1
take place	1
takes (takes many people to make shoes)	1
talk	
(n)	1
(v)	3
talking	1
tall	1
tanks	2
tap (tap trees)	1
taught	1
taxes	1
tea	1
teach	1
tell	11
ten	7
ten thousand	1
terrible	2
terribly	1
tests (v)	1
textbook	1
than	14
thankful	2
Thanksgiving	4
that	76
that she blows	1
their	37
them	32
themselves	3
then	27
there	14
there is	20
thermometer	1
these	28
they	133
they're off	1



Vocabulary Grade 5

WORDS	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE
thick	3
thin (thin soil)	1
things	
(objects; materials)	11
(facts)	1
think	
(ponder)	3
(believe)	1
(imagine)	1
third	2
thirty	2
this	39
Thomas Hooker	1
these	6
though	5
thousand	6
thousands	1
three	3
three-fourths	2
thrifty	1
through	4
thump	1
tickle	1
ties	1
time	
(occasion-the first time)	1
(proper moment-it's time to leave)	1
(period-a hard time; a long time)	2
(as time went on)	1
(all at once)	1
times (days)	1
tiny	2
to	
(in the direction of)	26
(into; for; at)	51
to and from	1
tobacco	5
today (now)	11
together	8
tomahawks	1
tons	1
too	7
took place	1
tools	11
top	2
torches	1
tour	1

Vocabulary Grade 5

WORDS	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE
tourists	1
tow	1
towards	1
town (home town)	1
towns	7
trade	
(n)	7
(v)	1
trader	6
trading	5
trails (n)	1
trains (v)	1
transportation	1
trapped	1
travel	3
travelers	1
traveling	3
treat (deal with)	2
tree	9
tribe	2
trigger	3
trimming	1
trinkets	2
trip (n)	1
trouble	2
truck-load	1
trucks	2
try	2
try to	1
try on	1
tumbling	1
turn	1
turn to (look at )	1
turn down (reject)	1
turn out (make)	1
turkey	2
twenty	2
twenty-five	1
twenty-seven thousand	1
two	6
two out of three	1
two-thirds	1
two thousand	1
typewriters	1
under	1
unhappy	1
unite	1
United States	5

Vocabulary      Grade 5

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WORDS	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE
until	4
up	
(to go up)	2
(up and down hills)	3
up and down (all along)	2
upper	1
uppers	4
us	21
U.S. Army	1
use (v)	16
used to (accustomed)	3
useful	2
using	8
usually	1
vacation	1
valley	8
valuable	2
variety	1
various	1
Vermont	8
very	9
village	6
Virginia	2
visit	7
visitors	1
vote (v)	2
voters	1
voyage	1
wagons	1
walk	4
want (desire)	12
war	5
warlike	1
warn	1
warner	2
warns	1
warriors	3
wash	3
Washington, D.C.	1
water	14
watch (v)	2
waves	1
ways	
(method)	9
(route)	2
(custom)	1

Vocabulary      Grade 5

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WORDS	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE
we	98
wear	5
weather	1
week	1
welcome	2
well	
(not ill)	2
(satisfactory)	2
western	1
West Indies	1
westward	3
went	1
wet	1
whale	12
whalers	2
whaling	2
what	23
wheels	1
wheat	1
when	31
where	23
where away (sailor's jargon)	1
whether	1
which	14
while	4
whips	2
white	7
White Mountains	1
who	10
whole	5
why	8
wide	2
wild	7
wilderness	1
win	1
winds (n)	2
winter	14
wish	
(please)	1
(want)	1
wise	1
wisely	1
with	43
within	3
without	1
women	6
wonder	1
wonderful	1
wood	16

Vocabulary      Grade 5

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WORDS	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE
woods	5
wool	3
woolen	1
Worcester	3
words	2
work	
(n)	15
(v)	7
workers	9
working	1
workmen	3
work on (make)	1
workshop	1
world	5
(the world has ever known)	1
worn out	1
worry	2
worship	8
would	10
wave	2
write	1
writing	1
wrote	1
yard (measurement)	3
yarn	2
year	23
years ago	2
yell	1
yes	4
yet	1
you	25
your	4
zero	1

APPENDIX A

Vocabulary Grade 6

WORDS	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE
abandon	1
able	2
aboard	5
about	
(of-concerning)	9
(almost)	6
(around)	1
accident	3
accidentally	1
accompanied by	1
across	4
adapt	1
add	
(say in addition to)	6
(to put more in or on)	6
adobe	1
advances	1
adventure	1
afford	1
after	7
afternoon	2
afloat	1
Africa	2
again	3
against	
(next to)	2
(resisting-vaccination against smallpox)	1
ages (times)	1
age of metals	1
a good many	1
ahead	1
airlines	1
airplane	1
alike	1
alive	1
all	10
almost	1
along	3
alphabet	1
already	1
also	12
always	3
American Indians	2
ancestors	1
ancient	1
and	175

Vocabulary Grade 6

WORDS FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

animal	26
another	7
answer	5
ant	1
any	1
anything	1
archeologist	3
architect	1
arms (appendages)	1
arose	1
around	2
arrive	2
arrowheads	3
art	1
articles	3
artists	2
as	
(like)	13
(while)	3
as _____ as	4
Asia	2
ashes	1
ashore	1
ask	7
astonished	1
at	
(toward)	15
(at last)	2
(at once)	1
(at sea)	1
ate	2
Atlantic	3
Australia	1
authority	1
authorities	1
away (keep away)	1
axes	2
back	
(n)	2
(adv)	1
back and forth	1
backwards	1
bacteria	6
baggage	4
Baghdad	1
bake	2
barber shop	1
bare	1

Vocabulary Grade 6

WORDS	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE
barley	2
bark (tree bark)	3
basins (lakes)	1
basket	2
be (all forms of the verb)	108
beasts	1
beat	1
beautiful	7
beauty parlor	1
beauty (n)	1
because	3
become	11
before (ere)	6
began	4
begin	11
beginning	1
behind	2
believed	1
below	2
berries	3
beside	1
besides	2
better	12
between	2
bid goodbye	1
big	3
bison	1
blaze	2
block	
(n)	1
(v)	1
board (go on board ship)	1
boat	17
bone	6
book	4
boom	3
booms (v)	1
boring (v)	1
both	4
bottom	4
bottoms (lake)	1
bowls	1
boy	3
bracelets	1
branches	3
bread	1
break up	1
broad	1
brick	4
bridges	4



Vocabulary Grade 6

WORDS	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE
bronze	2
build	6
builder	3
building	
(n)	5
(v)	1
built	5
bulbs	2
bunk bed	1
burdens	5
bureaus	1
burial	1
burn	2
burn out	1
burst (ran quickly out of)	1
but	11
butcher	1
buy	2
buzzing (alive with people)	1
by	14
cabin (room on a ship)	2
call	
(name)	20
(announce)	1
cala	1
came	1
can (v)	21
car	3
carefully	1
carelessly	1
carry (take with)	8
carry on	1
carve	4
carve out	1
cattle	2
caught (hung on)	1
cause	3
cave	5
center	2
certain	2
certificates	2
chair	1
change (v)	7
changes (n)	2
cheaper	1
checked	2
chew	2

Vocabulary Grade 6

WORDS FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

child	1
children	3
China	1
chip (v)	3
chisels	1
chipping	1
Christmas time	1
churches	1
circle	4
cities	3
civilized	1
civilization	1
clay	2
cliff	1
climate	2
climb	3
cloth	2
clothes	4
clothing	4
club (group)	4
(weapon)	2
clue	9
clung	1
coarse	1
cold	1
colder	5
color	1
combs	1
come	2
come from	2
comfortable	3
congratulated	1
connected	1
consul	3
containers	2
continuing	1
contribution	2
conveyor	1
cook (v)	1
copper	5
copy	2
could	14
countries	5
country	
(U.S.)	5
(land)	5
cover	1
cradle of civilization	1
creatures	1

Vocabulary Grade 6

WORDS	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE
creep	1
crev	2
cries (says)	2
crops	3
crossing over	1
crowded	1
crudely	1
crush	1
cure	
(n)	1
(v)	1
curious	1
current (recent)	2
curved	1
customs	1
cut	2
daggers	1
damp	1
dams	1
dancing	1
dangerous	2
dark	1
dashing	1
date (time)	1
(to date back)	1
daubed	1
daughter	1
days	9
decided	1
deck	7
deep	13
deeper	2
degrees	1
depend on	1
desired	1
develop	
(invent)	1
(make)	1
development	1
die (the fire dies down)	1
differ	1
different	3
different kinds	1
dig	3
dining rooms	1
diseases	2

Vocabulary Grade 6

WORDS FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

discovered	
(found out that)	6
(found)	4
discovery	5
discoveries	5
distance	4
do	6
doctor	3
dog	2
dots (cover here and there)	1
down (down the river)	1
dragged	1
drawings	1
draws	3
dried	1
drive (chase)	1
drop	4
drowning	1
dry	3
dug out	1
during	2
dust	1
Dutch	1
duties	1
dwellers	2
dwelling (pres.p.)	2
dwellings (n)	2
each	6
each other	1
early (times)	48
earth	11
easier	2
easy	1
east	1
eat	2
education	1
eggs	1
Egypt	7
Egyptians	1
eight hundred	1
either	1
electricity	1
elevator	1
else	1
end	
(n)	2
(v)	1

Vocabulary      Grade 6

WORDS                      FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

endless	1
enemy	1
enemies	1
engine	2
engineers	1
England	2
enjoy	5
enough	2
enter	3
enter a new age	1
equator	6
escape	1
Europe	5
even	
(also)	2
(still)	4
(you might not expect it)	1
ever	1
every	1
everyone	1
everything	1
exact	3
examine	1
excited	1
explain	5
explore	4
explorers	1
factories	4
fall (v)	1
family	10
families	3
famous	2
far	2
farm	
(n)	7
(v)	2
farmers	9
farther	1
fact	2
fasten	3
father	6
feet (measurement)	2
felt (v)	1
few	1
fields	4
fight	4
fight a fire	1

Vocabulary Grade 6

WORDS FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

filled	1
finally	3
find	
(locate)	16
(discover)	9
find out	3
fine	3
fire	23
first	19
fish (v)	2
five	2
five hundred	1
five thousand	2
flames	2
flee	2
flint	3
floating	2
floors	1
flour	1
fly (v)	2
folders	3
follow	2
food	15
for	30
forest	3
for example	1
foreign	1
form (make)	4
forty	2
found	4
framework	4
France	5
freedom	1
freezing	1
French	1
friends	2
friendship	1
from	20
fruits	3
Fulton	2
fun	5
gaily	1
gangplank	2
gathered	2
gave permission	1
gay	1
gaze	1
German	2

Vocabulary Grade 6

WORDS FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

Germany	1
get	
(get an idea)	2
(become)	1
(transport)	1
getting	1
giants	1
gift	
(present)	1
(invention; idea)	1
give	
(to give presents)	3
(the fire gives light)	1
glacier	3
globe (earth)	2
go	
(travel; move)	3
(go back in time)	1
(go on)	1
goats	2
good	2
good-bye	1
gourd	1
government	2
gradually	1
grain	2
grass	1
grasslands	1
gravel	1
great	
(large)	5
(wonderful)	2
(important)	6
grew	2
grip	1
grocery	1
ground (n)	1
grounds (burial grounds)	1
group	1
grow	
(raise)	2
(become)	1
(develop)	1
grow up	6
guide (v)	4
Gutenberg	2

Vocabulary Grade 6

WORDS FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

hammer	1
hand	
(by hand)	2
(hand truck)	7
handkerchiefs	1
handle (n)	1
happy	2
have	
(experience)	1
(to own)	7
(to have time; to have a fire)	4
have to (must)	6
hard	
(difficult)	3
(to work hard)	2
(not soft)	1
harden	1
hardened	1
he	34
head (v)	2
heat (v)	2
health	1
heaped	1
heavy	
(weight)	2
(thick-heavy line)	3
(a heavy rain)	1
help	
(n)	1
(v)	10
her	1
herds	1
here	3
here is	2
high	2
highways	1
hill	3
him	3
his	14
history	1
hogs	1
hoisted	1
hold	
(n-hold of a ship)	3
(v)	1
hole	1
holiday	1
hollowed out	2
Holland	1



Vocabulary Grade 6

WORDS FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

home	23
homemade	1
hometown	1
hope	1
horizon	1
horn	1
horses	1
hour	2
houses	1
how	25
Hudson	1
Hudson River	1
hundreds	3
hundred and fifty	1
hundred and twenty-eight thousand	1
hunts	3
hunter	2
hurry	1
hut	2

I	6
ice	1
ice age	1
ice sheets	1
icy	1
ideas	9
if	4
I'll bet (wager)	1
imagine	
(think)	1
(can you imagine)	1
important	3
importance	1
improve	1
improvements	1
in (prep. and idiomatic forms)	94
in fact	1
in a way	1
in contrast	1
in trying	1
included	1
Indians	1
indicated	1
ink	1
instead	2
interesting	3
into	8
introduce	1

Vocabulary Grade 6

WORDS FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

invade	1
invent	4
inventions	1
invite	2
iron	1
irrigate	1
islands	1
it	47
its	9

Jerusalem	1
jewelry	1
join	2
jokes	1
June	1
just	4

keep	
(to keep from)	1
(to keep records)	1
kennel	1
kill	3
kind (type)	9
knives	2
know	
(find out)	8
(have knowledge)	3
(acquainted with)	2
(realise)	1
know how	1
known as	1

lake	12
land	
(ground; earth)	15
(forest lands; fields)	3
(country)	1
(v- to land)	1
languages	1
large	4
last (final)	1
later	8
latitude	2
laugh	1
layer	1
leader	3
leap	1

Vocabulary Grade 6

WORDS FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

learn	35
learn how	1
leave (v)	2
leaves (n)	1
led	1
Leenivenhoe	3
left (leave)	9
Le Havre	1
length	1
less	2
levels	2
library	1
life	
(existence)	5
(living)	1
life-boats	1
life-jackets	1
life-size	1
lifted	1
light (illumination)	3
like	
(as; same as)	10
(enjoy)	6
lightning	1
line	8
liner	6
little	
(small)	4
(little did they know)	1
live	
(exist)	18
(reside)	2
lives (n)	3
living	
(alive)	1
(better ways of living)	7
living room	1
loaves	1
locate	2
location	1
log	9
London	1
long ago	1
long time	4
longer	1
longitude	5
look	1
look around	1
look at	1

Vocabulary Grade 6

WORDS FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

look for	1
look like	1
louder	2
loud speaker	2
lounges (n)	1
love	2
lower (v)	2
lunch	1
made	
(made progress)	2
(manufactured)	4
(designed)	19
make	
(add to)	1
(make a discovery)	3
(build)	19
(make possible)	1
(make more comfortable)	2
man	
(specific)	15
(people in general)	30
many	20
maps	4
mark (v)	2
match (equal to)	1
may	16
meal	
(flour)	2
(repast)	2
means	2
measure (v)	2
meats	4
meeting (v)	1
melted	1
men	14
mentioned	1
meridians	2
message	3
metal	2
method	2
microscopes	3
might (v)	3
mighty	1
miles	1
millet	2
millions	1
mind (n)	2
mines	1

Vocabulary      Grade 6

WORDS                      FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

mixed	1
mixture	1
modern	3
moment	1
months	1
moon	1
more	6
more than	6
morning	1
most	2
mother	1
mountains	6
move	3
moving	2
much	7
mud	8
muddy	1
music	1
must	
(have to)	3
(must have been-probably)	2
my	1
name	
(n)	2
(v)	1
natural	1
naturally	1
near	2
Near East	1
neat	1
necessary	1
need (v)	5
needless	2
neither	1
net (n)	1
new	15
Newton	2
New York	3
New York City	1
next	4
night	1
Nile Valley	1
ninety	1
nine thousand	1
no (none)	3
no longer	1
no one	2

Vocabulary      Grade 6

WORDS	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE
nomads	4
none	2
noon	1
nor	1
north	5
North America	1
northern	2
Norway	1
not	19
notice (v)	3
now	6
numbered	1
nuts	2
oar	1
obey	1
objects (n)	1
obligations	1
observation rooms	1
obtain	1
ocean	4
of	124
of course	15
officer	9
off (off to Europe)	1
often	2
oil wells	1
old	2
oldest	4
Old World	4
on	27
on board	1
once	1
one	17
only	5
open sea	1
or	41
other	32
others	2
ought	1
our	36
out	
(out of the soil)	1
(the grain dropped out of the stalk)	1
outnumbered	1

Vocabulary Grade 6

WORDS	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE
over	
(above)	1
(to use over)	1
(across)	5
owe	1
own	8
paddle	4
page	4
paint (v)	6
paper	1
papers (documents)	1
Paris	4
parallel	4
partly	1
parts (areas; sections)	4
pass (v)	2
passengers	1
passports	7
past	
(n)	3
(v)	1
Pasteur, Louis	4
peered	1
pen (writing pen)	1
permission	2
people	73
perhaps	6
period (time)	5
permanent	1
permit (v)	1
person	1
photographs	1
piano	1
picked up	1
picture	8
pieces	3
pier	5
pigs	2
pile (v)	1
pilots	1
ping-pong	1
pits	1
place	
(n)	6
(v)	6
plains	1

Vocabulary Grade 6

WORDS FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

plan	
(n)	1
(v)	1
plant	
(n)	5
(v)	4
plastered	1
plateaus	1
platform	3
play (v)	6
playroom	1
please (polite remark)	1
plenty	1
point (v)	3
pole	4
pool (swimming pool)	1
position (position at sea)	3
posts (n)	1
pots	1
pottery	6
pounded	1
powerful	1
practical	1
prehistory	1
present (now)	1
pretty	1
prevent	1
Prime Meridian	2
primitive	1
printing	2
printing press	1
print (v)	6
problem	1
probably	7
progress	2
property	1
protect	2
protection	1
pulled	3
push	2
put on	1
quickly	1
raft	1
rail (bannister)	2
railroad train	1
rain	3



Vocabulary Grade 6

WORDS	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE
raindrop	1
raised (grew)	2
raw	2
read	7
really	1
recent	1
receive	1
records (keep records)	2
reads	1
refrigerators	1
regions	3
relatives	2
relics	1
religion	1
remember	1
repeats	1
replied	2
representatives	2
represents	1
rescue	2
research	2
respected	1
rest (repose)	1
return	2
rich	1
right	1
(right down to the present)	1
(on the right)	2
rings (n)	1
ripe	1
river	7
riverbank	1
rock (n)	4
roar (n)	1
rods	1
rollers	1
Rome	1
roof	1
room	1
(chamber)	2
(space)	1
roots	1
rope (v)	1
rough (crude)	2
route	2
rows (n)	1
rules (n)	3
run (the line runs from top to bottom)	2

Vocabulary Grade 6

WORDS	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE
safe	3
safety	1
sail	
(n)	1
(v)	3
sailors	1
sage	1
sank	1
say	13
scattered	1
scene	1
scenery	1
schools	1
science	1
scientist	3
scooped out	1
scrappers	1
scrapped off	1
scratched	1
sea	7
seals (Christmas seals)	1
search	2
seats (n)	2
second	1
see	
(look at)	12
(so you see-understand)	3
seeds	11
seem	1
send	3
serve (food)	1
set afire	1
set up (establish)	1
settle	
(settle in our seats)	1
(settle down to live)	3
settlers	1
seven thousand	1
several	1
sew	1
shallow	1
shape	3
share	1
sharp	1
sharp-edged	1
she (a ship)	2
sheep	2
sheets (ice sheets)	1
shelter	3

Vocabulary      Grade 6

WORDS	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE
shifted	1
ship	22
shore	2
show (v)	4
shrilly	1
shuffleboard	1
signed (v)	1
since	3
single	1
sinking	4
sit	1
six	1
sixty	2
skiing	1
skins (n)	5
skydiver	1
slowly	1
small	2
smallpox	1
smoke	1
so	
(very)	6
(thus)	1
softened	1
softer	1
soil	3
soon	1
some	26
someone	3
something else	1
sometimes	6
S.O.S.	3
south	2
southwestern	1
son	1
songs	1
span	1
Spain	2
spark	1
speak	1
speak up	1
speed (v)	2
special	3
spend time	3
sports deck	1
spot (place)	1
stalks (n)	2
stamped	1
stand	1
stars	1

Vocabulary Grade 6

WORDS	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE
start	3
start out	1
State Department	1
Status of Liberty	1
steam (engine)	2
steamboat	1
steamship	2
steer (v)	1
stem (n)	1
step by step (little by little)	1
stick (n)	6
sticking out	1
still (yet)	5
stilts	1
stone	7
Stone Age	7
stood on the shoulders of giants	2
stop	1
stopped short	1
store	
(n)	1
(v)	1
story (tale)	5
stories (tales)	7
strange	1
straw	1
streets	2
stretch (n)	1
strip (n)	1
stroll	1
struck	2
study (v)	3
studied	1
successful	1
such	1
such as	5
suddenly	1
suitcases	2
sun	4
sundeck	1
sundried	2
sunny	1
supply	1
sure (to be sure)	2
surface	4
surprise	1
surveyors	1
swiftly	2
swimming	1

Vocabulary Grade 6

WORDS	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE
swings (n)	1
Switzerland	2
take	
(it takes time to do something)	2
(he took the idea)	1
(take for granted)	1
(carry)	1
tall	1
tuning	3
taste	1
teacher	1
telephones (n)	1
tell	
(talk)	2
(indicate)	6
tennis	1
tent	2
textbook	1
than	8
thank	1
that	34
thawing	1
theatres	1
their	32
them	14
then	13
there (in that place)	8
there is	14
these	24
they	86
thick	1
thicket	1
things	10
think	6
this	25
those	1
thought	1
thousands of years ago	14
thus	4
threads (n)	1
three	1
three hundred	1
through	
(through the door)	3
(through the ages)	1
tickets	1

Vocabulary Grade 6

WORDS FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

time	
(ages)	3
(opportunity; occasion)	3
(since Fulton's time)	5
(to spend time)	1
(a period in history)	4
(in time)	1
(at the same time)	1
tin	2
tiny	1
to	41
today	
(now)	9
(a specific day)	1
together	3
tomorrow	
(specifically the next day)	2
(in the future)	2
tone	1
too	3
tool	10
top	4
torch	2
total	1
tour	
(n)	2
(v)	1
toward	1
tower (v)	1
town	3
train (n)	2
trap door	1
travel	
(n)	13
(v)	9
treasure	1
tree	5
tribe	2
trip	1
truck	1
true	1
trunks (baggage)	1
try	6
tuberculosis	3
tucked (away)	1
tugboats	1
twelve	1
two	2
two hundred and fifty	1

Vocabulary Grade 6

WORDS FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

two thousand	1
twigs	1
twined (v)	1
tying	1
type	1

under	
(beneath)	1
(look under a microscope)	2
understand	3
wait	1
United States	9
unload	1
until	3
up	1
upward	1
us	17
use (v)	24
useful	1
usual	1
usually	1

vaccination	1
valleys	2
various	1
vegetables	1
very (so)	4
vines	1
visa	1
visit	5
visitors	2
villages	1
vine	1
volcanoes	1

walk	2
walls	1
wander	2
went	7
wants to	4
warn	3
warath	1
Washington, D.C.	1
water	8
waters (oceans)	1
Watt, James	2
wattle houses	4
wave (v)	1
way (all the way around)	1

Vocabulary Section 6

WORDS FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

ways	15
(methods)	1
(instances)	2
(manners; customs)	76
we	9
weapons	2
wear (v)	1
wear away	1
weather	1
weave	2
west	3
wet	2
what	20
whatever	1
wheat	3
wheeled	1
when	22
whenever	1
where	6
wherever	2
which	9
while	3
whistle	1
who	14
why	4
wife	1
wild	5
wildly	1
wind (n)	2
with	29
within	1
without	7
wireless	1
women	2
wonderful	1
wood	5
wooden	1
word	2
work (v)	10
work out (plans)	1
world	13
would	5
woven	1
write	5
written	5



Vocabulary Grade 6

WORDS FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

years	12
years ago	7
yes	2
yet	4
yoked	1
you	12
young	1
your	4
zero	3

APPENDIX B

Multiple Meanings Grade 3

WORD	MEANING	WORD	MEANING
about	concerning almost	hunt	the hunt to hunt
answer	an answer to answer	husk	the husk to husk
as	like for	in	inside on at
back	to come back a back	just	only by a little bit; barely exactly
country	the United States rural area land	keep	remain retain
cover	a cover to cover	know	have knowledge find out
dress	a dress to dress	land	to land a country ground or property
early	in early days bright and early	left	a direction remaining went out
earth	planet the soil	like	enjoy same as
fall	the season to fall	little	small few; not much
find	to discover to locate	live	reside exist
from	off of out of	name	a name to name
ground	soil past tense of to grind	over	on top of fall over to fight over
have	possess to participate in	plain	a land form not fancy
hard	strenuous difficult not soft		

Multiple Meanings      Grade 3

WORD	MEANING
plant	a plant to plant
play	a play to play
return	to exchange to go back
sail	a sail to sail
show	indicate teach to let see
so	very thus
store	a store to store
stories	floors tales
time	occasion during the life of
travel	the travels to travel
use	to use
use	the use
way	road manner; custom method direction

Grade 4

about	of; concerning almost around; here and there
all	everything or everyone the only thing

WORD	MEANING
<u>Grade 4 cont'd.</u>	
arms	weapons limbs
around	about; almost over; encompassing direction
as	when; while like
at	toward in
back	to come back a back back door
bad	a bad night (uncomfortable) a bad accident
bark	tree bark to bark
bed	furniture a river bed
before	in front of previously
big	abundant huge hard; heavy
blade	a blade of grass knife blade
call	to name to tell to come
country	the United States rural area
day	time-nonspecific a specific day
drive	chase to steer

Multiple Meanings      Grade 4

WORD	MEANING	WORD	MEANING
earth	planet the soil	in	inside on at
fall	the season to fall	just	only exactly
find	to discover to locate	keep	prevent retain continue
flood	a flood to flood	know	realise recognise- to be acquainted with to be certain
for	because to go for water to set out for the store	last	to last the last one
from	off of out of	leave(s)	the leaves to leave
get	become obtain persuade take	left	a direction remaining went out
good	excellent delicious	light	not heavy light bulbs illumination
grow	to raise to mature	like	enjoy same as
handle	a handle to handle	little	small few; not much
hard	strenuous difficult not soft	live	reside exist
harvest	a harvest to harvest	look	to see appear; seen
have	possess contain participate in	make	manufacture create; design
head	a head at the head of	man	a specific person men in general
herd	a herd to herd	milk	the milk to milk

Multiple Meanings Grade 4

WORD	MEANING	WORD	MEANING
need	must have to have	room	space a chamber
off	not on to go off; away	round	circular a direction
open	in the open to open	run	to move quickly to be in front of to be nearby
out	not in off	save	rescue retain
over	above across	shade	the shade; shadow to shade
own	to own one's own	shelter	a shelter to shelter
part	to separate some of a section	short	brief small in length
pile	a pile to pile	small	little in size not much; small amount
place	a spot; region to place	so	thus very also
plant	a plant to plant	spring	the season water; a brook
point	a point to point	store	a store to store
raise	to grow to stir up	stretch out	the act of stretch- ing; to extend to lie before in all directions
rattle	a rattle to rattle	supply	a supply to supply
rest	repose remainder	take	to carry to drive or guide
reward	a reward to reward	thin	not thick not strong or well
right	correct a direction exactly; directly		

Intermediate Vocabulary

Grade 4

WORD	MEANING	WORD	MEANING
thought	a thought past of think		
through	the extent of by way of		
watch	to tend; look after to look at		
water	the water to water the waters; oceans		
way	road manner; custom method		
word	the work to work		

Grade 5

about	concerning almost around; here and there		
alive	to be living teasing		
along	to get along near		
around	all over; encompassing direction		
as	when; while like; same since		
at	toward in		
attack	an attack to attack		
back	back in England to back away		

Grade 5 cont'd.

barrel	a gun barrel a container		
before	previously ere; before long		
block	a city block a square chunk		
by	in front of nearby through the means of		
cabin	room on a ship a small house		
call	to name to say		
cape	a cloak a body of water		
change	a change to change		
country	the United States rural area		
early	in early days early spring		
end	termination edge		
find	to locate to find out; learn		
first	at the beginning number one		
fish	a fish to fish		
follow	ensue to go along with		

Multiple Meanings      Grade 5

WORD	MEANING	WORD	MEANING
found	originate past tense of find	high	pertaining to height expensive
fresh	a fresh breeze fresh water; pure	in	inside on
from	out of off of	just	only exactly
game	an amusement animals	keep	retain continue
general	a general store rank in the army	kind	a type not selfish
get	become obtain	know	find out possess knowledge
good	a benefit excellent	land	the land; property to land
great	many large important	language	speech sign language
ground	soil area past tense of grind	left	to leave deposited
grow	raise mature expand	light	light bulbs illumination
guide	a guide to guide	like	enjoy want to same as
hard	strenuous difficult not soft	line	an assembly line a state line
have	to possess to get; cause to do	little	small few; not much
head	a head to head in a direction	live	reside exist
help	the help to help	load	a load to load
		lot	many a section of ground

Multisyllable Words Grade 5

WORD	MEANING	WORD	MEANING
move	to go from one place to another to put from one place to another	raise	to grow to hold up pick up
must	probably have to	rich	fertile expensive wealthy
not	no one negative	right	correct well suited
oil	whale oil petroleum	same	alike very
order	an order; commission to buy goods to order	saw	cut wood past tense of to see
out	away outside	ship	a boat an airplane to ship
over	above across finished	short	brief not tall
own	to own one's own	small	tiny small in number
parts	in part; partial a section of a piece	so	thus very
pass	to go by to send elapse	sort	a sort to sort
place	a spot; a region a place to place	spring	the season water
plain	a land form not fancy	stock	a gun stock merchandise a punishment device stock boys
plant	a plant; flower a factory to plant	stop	a stop to stop
promise	a promise to promise	store	a store stores; supplies to store



Multiple Meanings      Grade 5

WORD	MEANING	WORD	MEANING
take	to carry to escort	back	a back to date back
talk	a talk to talk	block	a block; chopping block to block
things	facts objects	building	a building is building
think	believe imagine	call	to name to say
time	occasion a period of time; days	change	a change to change
trade	a trade to trade	club	a group a weapon
work	labor to operate; runs	country	the United States rural area
way	road manner; custom method	cure	the cure to cure
well	not sick satisfactory	date	the date; time to date back
wish	please went	develop	to make to invent
		discover	find out locate

Grade 6

about	concerning almost around; here and there	end	an end to end
add	to say in addition to to put more in or on	even	also still for emphasis-mean- ing you might not expect it
against	next to to resist	farm	a farm to farm
as	while; when like	find	to discover to locate

Multiple Meanings      Grade 6

WORD	MEANING	WORD	MEANING
get	become obtain carry; cause to move	make	manufacture; build design cause
gift	a present an invention; an idea	meal	flour a repast
great	large wonderful important	must	probably have to
grow	raise mature develop; become	name	a name to name
have	to possess to experience	over	above across again
hard	strenuous difficult not soft	past	the past past tense of to pass
heavy	not light in weight thick-a heavy line a heavy rain	place	a place to place
help	the help to help	plan	a plan to plan
hold	the hold of a ship to contain	plant	a plant to plant
know	realize find out; acquainted with possess knowledge	right	correct direction exactly; directly
land	ground or property arena a country to land	room	a chamber space
leave(s)	the leaves to leave	sail	a sail to sail
like	enjoy same as	see	look at to understand
live	reside exist	settle	begin to reside or live in one place to make oneself comfortable

Multiple Meanings      Grade 6

---

WORD	MEANING
so	very thus
store	a store to store
tell	indicate; point out talk
through	the extent of by the way of
time	an occasion a period of time
today	now; the present a specific day
tomorrow	the future the next day
tour	a tour to tour
travel	the travel to travel
way	method manner; custom instance

APPENDIX C

Idioms and Idiomatic Expressions      Grade 3

---

at  
    at night

away  
    to pack away

by  
    by now

care  
    to care for

come  
    come from

cover  
    cover with

creep  
    to creep up

cut  
    to cut down

die  
    to die down

dress  
    to dress up

even  
    also: The trees even  
    gave the Indians their  
    clothes

for  
    for a while  
    for a long time  
    to hunt for deer  
    a one room apartment for  
    a family

get  
    get away  
    get into  
    get ready  
    get tired  
    get together

give  
    give a name to someone

go  
    go to school  
    go a long time without food  
    go on (continue)

going to (future tense)

have  
    have to (must)

in  
    in spring  
    in the middle  
    in the same way  
    in a short time  
    buffaloes travel in herds  
    in the west  
    blowing in the wind

keep  
    keep from doing something  
    keep busy  
    the food will keep for a  
    long time

know  
    know how  
    known as

last  
    This is enough to last  
    all year.

long  
    long ago  
    a long time  
    a long way  
    get a long sleep

look  
    look after  
    look at  
    look for  
    look like

made  
    made of  
    made from  
    made use of  
    made a fire

Idioms and Idiomatic Expressions      Grade 3

---

more  
    more than

number  
    a number of

on  
    to sail on and on

open  
    an open fire

put  
    to put up  
    to put on

right  
    right away

say  
    the book says that

see  
    you see (understand)

set  
    set up (build)

spend  
    to spend time

start  
    to start out

take  
    take the place of  
    it takes many days  
    to take off (clothing)

tell  
    the picture tells a story

time  
    the time of year  
    a long time  
    the food had time to cook  
    since the time of Columbus

to  
    into  
    on  
    in  
    for  
    at

use  
    to use for

useful  
    useful in many ways

work  
    to work on something

Grade 4

as  
    as if to say  
    as \_\_\_\_\_ as

at  
    at first  
    at once  
    at night  
    not at all

away  
    to run away  
    broke away  
    eight miles away

back  
    back and forth

bad  
    a bad night (uncomfortable)

break  
    to break through  
    to break away

by  
    by night  
    by the time I am a man--

Idioms and Idiomatic Expressions

Grade 4

carry

to carry off

He ran as fast as his legs  
could carry him.

clean

to clean out

come

The grass comes up to the  
sheep's bellies.  
come from

cut

cut off (stop)

dance

waves of heat danced

day

day after day

dot

farms dot the country

down

Sit down!

drop

The temperature dropped.

ear

ears of corn

even

even before  
even though  
also; still

eyes

his eyes grew big  
his eyes were bright

fall

fall asleep  
to fall off

far

far apart  
far away

feed

to feed on

feel

to feel sure  
to feel dry

fill

The singing filled the room.

foot

foot of the mountain

from

from time to time  
He lived differently from  
that of his ancestors.

get

get used to  
get caught  
get ready  
get at (start working on)

give

give birth to

go

the song goes like this

going

going to (future tense)  
have a fire going

good

a good deal (many)

great

a great deal (many)

grow

the days grew longer  
the sound grew louder

have

to have rain  
to have a good time

heavy

a heavy rainstorm

Idioms and Idiomatic Expressions      Grade 4

---

hitch

hitched up

in

in the morning; in the evening

in so many days

in the middle

in front of

in a rhythm

in search of

in order to

in spite of

fashioned in a loop

it

it was to be (it was going to be)

just

just right

just like

keep

keep from going hungry

keep a fire going

keep a baby safe

keep the herd moving

keep the crops green

the breeze keeps it cool

keep out

know

know by heart

know how

known as

late

it was too late

let

to let out

long

all summer long

long before his days

long ago

look

look across

look around

look out (outside)

look for

look like

look forward to

look up

look at

make

to make a prayer

flies make life miserable

grass makes good eating

to make a living

to make one's way down the mountain

hide makes fine leather

mind

He did not mind getting his pants wet.

more

any more

more than

move

move about

on

to go on and on

on the other side

They sang on the march.

once

once in a while

one

one at a time

one by one

one another

over

over to (up to)

pass

pass by

pick

to pick out

He picked his way carefully along the rocks.

Idioms and Idiomatic Expressions      Grade 4

place

in place  
in place of

put

put on  
put up  
put in lots of work

right

He slept right through the noise.

set

set aside  
set in (a stone set in a ring)  
set out for  
set up  
set back  
set foot in

so

And so did he!  
so that

soon

soon after  
soon afterwards

sort

sort out

sound

sound asleep  
sound as if  
sounds like

spend

to spend the day  
to spend the night

start

to start for  
to start from  
to start off

store

to store up

straight

straight through

strip

a strip of land

strong

a strong voice

sure

sure-footed

take

to take all winter  
to take an hour to do something  
to take care of  
to take back  
it takes your eyes a minute  
to get used to the dark  
the trip took a whole day

think

think of  
think about

thing

it was good thing that  
the first thing they did was--

time

after a time  
by the time  
not this time  
in time  
in a short time  
Don't waste time.

to

into  
on; in  
for  
at  
near

told

His nose told him something was wrong.

turn

turn around  
turn a bend  
turn into (change)  
turn into (go into)  
turn up



Idioms and Idiomatic Expressions      Grade 4

up

up all night

use

used to (accustomed)

used up

very

It's for his very own.

way

all the way to the creek

That's the way it should be.

useful in many ways

wide

wide awake

far and wide

wear

to wear one's hair

wind

the trail winds

worn

the grass is worn thin

Grade 5

alive

the air seems alive

It's great to be alive.

at

at a low cost

believe

to believe one's eyes

best

They did as they thought best.

better

to be better off

bit

a little bit

board

to board a plane

Grade 5 cont'd.

bring

tobacco brings high prices

bring up (raise)

by

to do by hand

care

to care for

carry

to carry on (indulge in)

catch

to catch sight of

come

come to an end

First the houses were built,  
then came the shed.

Come along

come and go

come from

cut

cut down

cut off

dead

dead ahead

deep

to breath deep

do

Do sit down!

What do they do with oil?

down

down the road

down by the river

down into the ship

dot

trees dot the valley

end

put an end to it

fail

if my memory does not fail

me-

Idioms and Idiomatic Expressions      Grade 5

---

feel

to feel like  
to feel toward

find

He found it hard to  
make a living.

fly

to fly on- The plane flew  
on.

fountain

a fountain of blood

from

from then on

get

to get along-make progress  
to get along-to make do  
to get on the telephone-to  
start talking on the phone  
to get out  
to get rid of

give

to give a name to someone  
it gives better light  
Give me Portland-connect me to  
Portland  
That gives you an idea about it.  
to give up-stop using  
to give up-give up hope

go

Let's go back to the early days.  
to go on

going

going to (future tense)

got

he got there by train

have

to have the right to do  
something  
to have no idea

hold

to hold services

in

in a rush  
in exchange  
in order to  
in time  
in the old days  
in spite of  
in winter  
in fact

keep

keep a promise  
keep from doing something

left

left over

like

Wonder what it would be  
like?  
It's nothing like the climate  
of England.

long

to have long hours  
not long after

look

to look at  
to look for

make

to make fun of  
to make a living  
to make money  
to make rich  
to make merry  
to make possible  
to make a tour

many

many's the time

more

more than

mouth

mouth of a river

note

to be noted for

Idioms and Idiomatic Expressions      Grade 5

---

no	see
no wonder	to see if it will be all right
now	go see someone-visit
now and then	set
off	to set off-start out
off to the market	to set out-start out
off shore	side
they're off	side by side
on	slip
on a visit	to slip up on
on the radio	speak
a movie on shoemaking	to speak up
St. Louis is on the river.	spend
one	to spend time
one after another	split
one out of three	to split open
pick	spring
to pick up	to spring up
poor	star
The work is very poor.	a star date- an important date
pound	stamp
to pound out nails	to stamp out
plow	stretch
The ship plowed through the water.	a long stretch of land
put	strike
to put on	to strike oil
quite	support
not quite	to support the church-
quite a bit	belong to the church
ready	swing
ready-made	The plane swings east.
run	
to be run by	
to run into	
say	
said to be-purported	
The thermometer says 30 degrees.	

Idioms and Idiomatic Expressions

Grade 5

take

The car takes lots of gas.  
The first scene takes us back in time.  
to take a long time  
to take on- to hire  
to take in- to hire  
to take place  
it takes many people to make shoes

world

the largest the world has  
ever known

worn

worn out

Grade 6

there

"thar she blows"

thin

thin soil

time

all at one time  
as time went on

to

into  
for  
at  
to and from

town

home town

try

try on

turn

turn to  
turn out (make)

two

two out of three

up

up and down the coast

use

used to

where

where away (sailor's jargon)

win

to win friendship

work

to work on (make)

at

at last  
at once  
at sea

back

back and forth

beauty

a beauty- a beautiful ship

bet

I'll bet that-----

bid

bid goodbye

board

to go on board

burst

He burst out of the room.

buzz

The pier was buzzing with  
people.

carry

carry on

come

to come out  
to come from

cradle

The cradle of civilization.

cry

The man cried, "Stop!"

die

the fire dies down

Idioms and Idiomatic Expressions      Grade 6

---

dot  
to cover here and there

enter  
We enter a new age.

fight  
to fight a fire

find  
to find out

for  
for example

give  
the fire gives light

go  
Let's go back in time.  
to go on

good  
a good many

hand  
made by hand

have  
to have time  
to have fun  
to have a fire

head  
to head for the open sea

in  
in fact  
in a way  
in contrast  
in trying  
in search of

keep  
to keep animals away  
to keep from  
to keep records

know  
know how  
known as

little  
little did they know  
that----

long  
a long time  
long ago

look  
look around  
look at  
look for  
look like

make  
make a discovery  
make possible  
make more comfortable

more  
more than

of  
of course

off  
Off to Europe.

on  
on board

open  
the open sea

put  
to put on

run  
The lineruns from top to  
bottom.

see  
So you see----

set  
to set afire  
to set up

she  
she-referring to ship

Idioms and Idiomatic Expressions      Grade 6

---

speak

to speak up

spend

to spend time

stand

I stood on the shoulders of  
giants.

start

to start out

step

step by step-little by little

stop

stopped short

sure

to be sure

take

it takes time to do something  
to take for granted

time

in time

at the same time

to take time

under

look under a microscope

wear

to wear away

work

to work out

APPENDIX D

The number of dependent clauses found in each unit and classified by the conjunction, relative pronoun, or adverb introducing them.

Type of clause	Unit Grade 3	Unit Grade 4	Unit Grade 5	Unit Grade 6
about	-	-	-	1
across	8	-	1	-
after	-	19	8	6
as	5	16	29	13
as...as	1	5	2	2
because	4	11	6	1
before	2	9	6	3
but	-	1	-	-
even	-	-	1	-
even though	-	3	2	-
for	2	1	1	-
how	9	4	2	6
if	6	9	9	3
just	-	2	1	-
like	-	-	1	1
since	2	7	4	2
so	5	3	2	3
so that	-	7	-	-
such as	-	-	9	1
than	1	6	10	3
that	30	68	26	33
that (omitted)	21	24	23	8

Type of clause	Unit Grade 3	Unit Grade 4	Unit Grade 5	Unit Grade 6
this	-	-	1	-
through which	-	-	-	1
until	2	7	-	1
what	7	8	3	3
when	17	36	27	18
where	11	16	19	2
wherever	-	-	-	2
whether	-	2	2	1
which	2	17	18	9
while	-	1	1	2
who	13	11	14	9
whom	1	-	-	-
whose	1	-	-	-
why	-	1	1	2
Total types of clauses found in each unit	21	26	28	26



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